

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 8, 1989

The House met at 12 noon.

The Reverend Charles Mallon, permanent deacon, Holy Family Church, Mitchellville, MD, offered the following prayer:

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?

The Lord is the stronghold of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?

Almighty and ever-living God, Your spirit anoints us, Your children, and enables us to call You Father. Increase Your spirit of love within us and bring us to our promised inheritance.

Grant this through our Lord Jesus Christ, Your Son who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, one God for ever and ever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] kindly come forward and lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ROHRBACHER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

THE BRAVERY OF KENDALL TRUITT

(Mr. POSHARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, America learned something about the brave men and women in its Armed Forces recently. And I in particular learned something about a young man I am extremely proud to represent in Congress.

On April 19, a terrifying explosion claimed the lives of 47 sailors aboard the U.S.S. *Iowa*. Their sacrifice will forever be appreciated. They will forever be missed.

Surely an even greater tragedy would have resulted, if not in part for the actions of a young man from Marion, IL, Petty Officer Kendall Truitt.

Kendall Truitt helped extinguish the raging fires and direct the rescue

and containment efforts during the intense hours following the explosion.

There are men alive today, thanks to the commitment Kendall Truitt has to the principles of honor, duty, and service.

We are eternally thankful, for those 47, and for young men the stature of Kendall Truitt.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 5, 1989.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 5 of rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 1:58 p.m. on Friday, May 5, 1989, the following message from the Secretary of the Senate: That the Senate passed without amendment, H. Con. Res. 104.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 5, 1989.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 5 of rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 4:40 p.m. on Friday, May 5, 1989, and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the 1988 annual report on the Administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

REPORT ON RADIATION CONTROL FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the ac-

companying papers, referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 360D of the Public Health Service Act, I am submitting the report of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding the administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act during calendar year 1988.

The report recommends that section 360D of the Public Health Service Act that requires the completion of this annual report be repealed. All the information found in this report is available to the Congress on a more immediate basis through congressional committee oversight and budget hearings. This annual report serves little useful purpose and diverts agency resources from more productive activities.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 5, 1989.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2, FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1989

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 2) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restore the minimum wage to a fair and equitable rate, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING CURRENT LEVEL OF SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the Budget and as chairman of the Committee on the Budget, pursuant to the procedures of the Committee on the Budget and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the official letter to the Speaker advising him of the current level of spending, credit, and revenues for fiscal year 1989. This is the third report of the 101st Congress.

The term "current level" refers to the estimated amount of budget authority, outlays, credit authority, and revenues that are avail-

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

able—or will be used—for the full fiscal year in question based only on enacted law.

Current level reports are intended to provide Members information to compare enacted spending and revenues with the aggregate ceilings on budget authority, outlays, and revenues established in a budget resolution, and also to compare enacted legislation with the allocations of new discretionary budget authority, entitlement authority, and credit authority made to a committee pursuant to subsection 302(a) of the Budget Act. This report compares the spending credit, and revenue levels in current level with those assumed in the budget resolution for fiscal year 1989—House Concurrent Resolution 268—adopted on June 6, 1988.

Current level reports provide information that is necessary for enforcing section 311 of the Budget Act. Section 311(a) prohibits the consideration of a spending or revenue measure if the adoption of that measure would cause the ceiling on total new budget authority or total outlays set in the budget resolution for a fiscal year to be exceeded or would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level of revenues set forth in the budget resolution.

Section 311(b) provides an exception to the 311(a) point of order for measures that would breach the ceilings on total spending set forth in the budget resolution but would not cause a committee to exceed its "appropriate allocation" of discretionary spending authority made pursuant to section 302(a) of the Budget Act. Such an exception was first provided by the budget resolution for fiscal year 1985—House Concurrent Resolution 280, 98th Congress. The exception was made permanent by the amendments to the Budget Act included in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985—Public Law 99-177, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. This exception is intended to protect a committee that has stayed within its allocation of discretionary budget authority and new entitlement authority from points of order if the total spending ceilings have been breached for reasons outside of its control. For fiscal year 1989, the 302(a) allocations to House committees made pursuant to the conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 268 were printed in House Report 100-662, June 1, 1988.

Section 311(c) of the Budget Act provides that, for purposes of enforcing section 311, the levels of new budget authority, entitlement authority, outlays, and revenues shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget. Current level reports represent partial fulfillment of this enforcement responsibility of the Budget Committee by providing both estimates of enacted aggregate spending and revenues, and, for purposes of determining the applicability of the section 311(b) exception, estimates of the relationship between the budgetary effect of enacted legislation within a committee's jurisdiction and the allocation of spending authority made to that committee.

The estimates in this report are based on economic and technical assumptions in place at the time of the adoption of the budget resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 268, on

June 6, 1988. This is intended to protect committees which acted on the basis of the assumptions of the budget resolution from changes in economic and technical factors over which they have no control. Unless the Congress adopts a subsequent budget resolution for a fiscal year that alters the assumptions concerning legislative actions, committees should be able to expect that measures that conform with the budget resolution will not be subject to points of order for violation of the Budget Act. To do otherwise and base enforcement on constantly changing economic and technical estimates would seriously disrupt the legislative process, penalize committees that are unable to complete work on legislation within a short period after adoption of a budget resolution, and undermine respect for budget enforcement procedures.

In addition to section 311, the Budget Act contains another point of order that requires Budget Committee estimates for enforcement. Section 302(f)(1) of the Budget Act prohibits the consideration of a measure providing new budget authority, new entitlement authority, or new credit authority if the adoption of that measure would cause a committee to exceed its allocation of new spending or credit authority made pursuant to subsection 302(b) of the Budget Act. The 302(b) allocation is a subdivision of the new spending, new entitlement, and new credit authority allocated to a committee pursuant to section 302(a), among either the subcommittees of that committee or among programs over which the committee has jurisdiction. This point of order was added to the Budget Act by the amendments included in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Section 302(g) provides that the enforcement of section 302 shall be based on estimates of spending and credit authority made by the Committee on the Budget. The Budget Committee fulfills this responsibility by providing, as necessary, a separate section 302 status report to the Speaker.

For information purposes only, current level reports will continue to include a comparison of the budget and credit authority divided among the Appropriations Subcommittees by that committee's 302(b) division with the actual enacted spending and credit legislation within each subcommittee's jurisdiction.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I intend to keep the House informed regularly on the status of the current level.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,

Washington, DC, May 3, 1989.

Hon. JAMES C. WRIGHT, Jr.,

Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 30, 1976, the Committee on the Budget outlined the procedure which it had adopted in connection with its responsibilities under Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, to provide estimates of the current level of revenues and spending.

I am herewith transmitting the status report under H. Con. Res. 268, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1989.

In the House of Representatives, the procedural situation with regard to the spending ceilings (total budget authority and total outlays) is affected by Section 311(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended by P.L. 99-177. Enforcement against possible breaches of the spending ceilings under 311(a) of the Budget Act would not apply when a measure would not cause a committee to exceed its "appropriate allocation" of "new discretionary budget authority" or "new entitlement authority" made pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Budget Act. It should be noted that under this procedure the committee's outlay allocation is not considered.

The intent of Section 311(b) of the Budget Act is to protect a committee that has stayed within its spending authority allocations—discretionary budget authority or new entitlement authority—from points of order if the total spending ceilings have been breached for reasons outside of its control. The 302(a) allocations to House committees made pursuant to the conference report on H. Con. Res. 268 were printed in H. Rept. 100-662 (June 1, 1988).

The enclosed tables compare enacted legislation to each committee's 302(a) allocation of discretionary budget authority, new entitlement authority, new direct loan obligations and new primary loan guarantee commitments. The estimates of spending and revenues for purposes of the application of points of order under the Budget Act are based upon the economic and technical assumptions underlying the fiscal year 1989 budget resolution, H. Con. Res. 268.

The Energy and Commerce Committee and the Ways and Means Committee have exceeded their targets for new entitlement authority because of the enactment of P.L. 100-360, the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act and P.L. 100-485, the Family Welfare Reform Act. The Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1989 assumed enactment of both pieces of legislation but made no allocations for them. The House report on the Budget Resolution explained that such legislation, if deficit-neutral, would be appropriate even though it exceeded the Resolution's Section 302 allocations or spending aggregates.

Revenues exceed the revenue floor established by the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1989 because of enactment of P.L. 100-360, the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act and P.L. 100-485, the Family Welfare Reform Act. Passage of this legislation was assumed in the Budget Resolution but not reflected in the revenue floor. The Budget Resolution assumed deficit-neutral catastrophic health and welfare reform legislation, but not a specific dollar amount. As explained in the House report on the Budget Resolution, the revenue increases in P.L. 100-360 and P.L. 100-485 were intended to offset and make deficit neutral the multi-year spending in those bills. Therefore, it would not be consistent with the assumptions in the Budget Resolution to enact any additional revenue-losing legislation beyond P.L. 100-418, the Omnibus Trade Act and P.L. 100-449, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA,

Chairman.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET ON THE STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1989 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 268

REFLECTING COMPLETED ACTION AS OF MAY 2, 1989

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriate level.....	1,231,700	1,099,700	964,400
Current level.....	1,232,623	1,100,091	964,780
Amount under ceilings.....		924	391
Amount over floor.....			34

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate of budget authority for fiscal year 1989, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of budget authority for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 268 to be exceeded.

OUTLAYS

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate of outlays for fiscal year 1989, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of outlays for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 268 to be exceeded.

REVENUES

Any measure that would result in a revenue loss which is not included in the current level estimate and that exceeds \$34 million in revenues for fiscal year 1989, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 268.

Fiscal year 1989 discretionary action budget authority comparison of current level and budget resolution allocation by committee pursuant to section 302

(In millions of dollars)

House Committee	Current level budget authority
Agriculture.....	+ 412
Appropriations ¹	+ 283
Armed Services.....
Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs.....
District of Columbia.....
Education and Labor.....
Energy and Commerce.....
Foreign Affairs.....
Government Operations.....
House Administration.....
Interior and Insular Affairs.....
Judiciary.....
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.....
Post Office and Civil Service.....
Public Works and Transportation.....
Science and Technology.....
Small Business.....
Veterans' Affairs.....
Ways and Means.....	- 79

¹ See next table for detail.

NOTE.—Committees are over (+) or under (–) their 302(a) allocation for “discretionary action”.

FISCAL YEAR 1989 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DISCRETIONARY ACTION

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL AND BUDGET RESOLUTION SUBDIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO SECTION 302

(In millions of dollars)

House Appropriations Subcommittee subdivisions	Current level budget authority	Direct loans	Primary loan guarantees
Commerce, State, Justice.....	+ 309	– 3	.....
Defense.....	– 249	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	– 6	.....	.....
Energy and Water.....	– 47	+ 3	.....
Foreign Operations.....	+ 15	– 3,632	.....
Interior.....	.....	– 33	.....
Labor, HHS, Education.....	+ 164	.....	.....
Legislative Branch.....	– 41	.....	.....
Military Construction.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural Development and Agriculture.....	+ 14	– 243	+ 6
Transportation.....	+ 98	.....	.....
Treasury, Postal Service.....	+ 26	.....	.....
VA/HUD-Independent Agencies.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	+ 283	– 3,908	+ 6

NOTE.—Subcommittees are over (+) or under (–) their 302(b) subdivisions of discretionary action.

FISCAL YEAR 1989 ALLOCATION OF NEW ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY (NEA) PURSUANT TO SECTION 302

(In millions of dollars)

Committee	Allocation	Reported ¹	Enacted ²	Enacted over (+) / under (–) allocation
Agriculture.....	+ 611	+ 532	+ 532	.....
Armed Services.....	+ 2,234	+ 2,234	+ 2,234	.....
Energy and Commerce.....	+ 75	+ 55	+ 55	.....
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	+ 35	+ 16	+ 16	.....
Judiciary.....	+ 39	+ 14	+ 14	.....
Veterans' Affairs.....	+ 408	+ 389	+ 389	– 19
Ways and Means.....	+ 1,624	+ 1,461	+ 1,461	.....
Undistributed to Committees.....	+ 125	.....	.....	.....

¹ These figures are used for 401(b)(2) of the Budget Act.

² These figures are used for 302(f) points of order.

NOTE.—The Energy and Commerce and the Ways and Means Committees have exceeded their targets because of the enactment of P.L. 100-360, the Medicare Catastrophic Act, and the completion of H.R. 1720, the Family Welfare Reform Act. The Fiscal Year 1989 Budget Resolution assumed enactment of such legislation but made no allocations for it. The House report on the Budget Resolution explained that such legislation, if deficit-neutral, would be appropriate even though it exceeded the Resolution's Section 302 allocations or spending aggregates.

Further, P.L. 100-418, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, provided \$111 million of NEA that is scored in the “enacted” column against the Ways and Means Committee Allocation. This amount can be counted against the undistributed \$125 million in NEA that was assumed by the Budget Conferees to be available for programs in functions 500, 550 and 600.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 3, 1989.

HON. LEON E. PANETTA,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the current levels of new budget authority, estimated outlays, estimated revenues, and direct and guaranteed loan levels in comparison with the appropriate levels for those items contained in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the 1989 budget (H. Con. Res. 268). This report for fiscal year 1989 is tabulated as of close of business May 2, 1989. A summary of this tabulation is as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	Current level	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 268	Current level + / – resolution
Budget authority.....	1,232,624	1,231,700	924
Outlays.....	1,100,091	1,099,700	391
Revenues.....	964,434	964,400	34
Direct loan obligations.....	24,370	28,300	– 3,930
Guaranteed loan commitments.....	110,956	110,950	6

Since my last report, Congress completed action on P.L. 101-14, Implementation of the Bipartisan Accord on Central America Act of 1989, changing budget authority estimates for 1989.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT 101ST CONG., 1ST SESS. HOUSE SUPPORTING DETAIL, FISCAL YEAR 1989 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 2, 1989

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
I. Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues.....			964,434
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	855,280	708,311	.....
Other appropriations.....	594,475	609,315	.....
Offsetting receipts.....	– 218,335	– 218,335	.....
Total enacted in previous sessions.....	1,231,420	1,099,291	964,434
II. Enacted this session:			
Adjust the Purchase Price for Non-Fat Dry Dairy Products (P.L. 101-7).....		– 10	.....
Implementation of the Bipartisan Accord on Central America (P.L. 101-14).....	– 11	.....	.....
Total enacted this session.....	– 11	– 10	.....
III. Continuing resolution authority			
IV. Conference agreements ratified by both Houses			
V. Entitlement authority and other mandatory items requiring further appropriation action:			
Dairy Indemnity Program.....	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Special Milk.....	4	.....	.....
Food Stamp Program.....	253	.....	.....
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund.....	144	.....	.....
Compact of Free Association.....	1	1	.....
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances.....	31	31	.....
Worker Training.....	32	32	.....
Special Benefits.....	37	37	.....
Payments to the Farm Credit System.....	35	35	.....
Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Trust Fund.....	– 85	– 85	.....
Supplemental Security Income.....	201	201	.....
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners.....	3	.....	.....
V. Entitlement authority and other mandatory items requiring further appropriation action:			
Medicaid:			
P.L. 100-360.....	45	45	.....
P.L. 100-485.....	10	10	.....
Family Support Payments to States:			
Previous law.....	355	355	.....
P.L. 100-485.....	63	63	.....
Total entitlement authority.....	1,214	810	.....
Total current level as of May 2, 1989.....	1,232,624	1,100,091	964,434
1989 budget resolution H. Con. Res. 268.....	1,231,700	1,099,700	964,400

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT 101ST CONG., 1ST
SESS. HOUSE SUPPORTING DETAIL, FISCAL YEAR 1989
AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 2, 1989—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Amount remaining: Over budget resolution ..	924	391	34
Under budget resolution ..			

¹ Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman, from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ANNUNZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The **SPEAKER**. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The **SPEAKER**. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. GONZALEZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2

Mr. HAWKINS submitted the following conference report and statement of the bill (H.R. 2) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restore the minimum wage to a fair and equitable rate, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 101-47)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restore the minimum wage to a fair and equitable rate, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCE.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1989".

(b) **REFERENCE.**—Whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other

provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

SEC. 2. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE.

(a) **INCREASE.**—Paragraph (1) of section 6(a) (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than \$3.35 an hour during the period ending September 30, 1989, not less than \$3.85 an hour during the year beginning October 1, 1989, not less than \$4.25 an hour during the year beginning October 1, 1990, and not less than \$4.55 an hour after September 30, 1991."

(b) **ADJUSTMENT.**—

(1) **DUTIES.**—

(A) **REVIEW.**—Not later than January 1, 1992, and each January 1 thereafter, the Minimum Wage Review Board shall begin a review of current economic data on wages, prices, and other economic indicators and determine the amount by which the minimum wage rate in effect under section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 should be adjusted to reflect the changes in wages and prices since the last adjustment in such rate.

(B) **TRANSMITTAL.**—Not later than October 1, 1992, and each October 1 thereafter, the Minimum Wage Review Board shall transmit to Congress a recommendation to adjust the minimum wage rate under such section 6(a)(1). The recommendation shall include an estimate of the economic effects of placing such wage rate into effect.

(2) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(A) **COMPOSITION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established the "Minimum Wage Review Board" (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall be composed of 5 members appointed as follows:

(I) One member of the Board shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(II) One member of the Board shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(III) One member of the Board shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(IV) One member of the Board shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(V) The fifth member of the Board shall be appointed jointly by the appointing authorities referred to in subclauses (I), (II), (III), and (IV).

Initial appointments to the Board shall be made within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(ii) **TERMS.**—The term of office of a member of the Board shall be 5 years, except that of the initial members of the Board—

(I) the member appointed under clause (i)(V) shall be appointed for a term of 5 years;

(II) the member appointed under clause (i)(I) shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;

(III) the member appointed under clause (i)(IV) shall be appointed for a term of 3 years;

(IV) the member appointed under clause (i)(III) shall be appointed for a term of 2 years; and

(V) the member appointed under clause (i)(II) shall be appointed for a term of 1 year.

(iii) **VACANCIES.**—Any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom the individual succeeds. Each member of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment. A

vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(iv) **REMOVAL.**—Any member of the Board may be removed jointly by the appointing authorities under clause (i) for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

(v) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Chairperson of the Board shall be the member of the Board appointed under clause (i)(V).

(B) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—

(i) **COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Board who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government shall each be paid at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day (including travel time) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of services for the Board.

(ii) **EXPENSES.**—While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Board, members of the Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(C) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—The Board may prescribe such rules as may be necessary to carry out its duties under paragraph (1). The Board may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as it deems advisable. Upon request of the Board, the head of any Federal department or agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Board to assist it in carrying out its duties under paragraph (1).

(D) **ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of Labor shall furnish such professional, technical, and research assistance as is required by the Board. The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Board on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Board may request to carry out its duties under this subsection. The Board may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States such information as the Board may require to carry out its duties under paragraph (1). Upon request of the Board, the head of any such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Board.

(E) **MAILS.**—The Board may use the United States mails in the same manner and upon the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(F) **STAFF.**—The Board may appoint an executive director of the Board to perform such duties as the Board may prescribe. With approval of the Board, the executive director may appoint and fix the pay of such clerical personnel as are necessary for the Board to carry out its duties. The executive director and staff shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates but at rates not in excess of the annual rate payable for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title. The executive director, with the concurrence of the Board, may obtain temporary and intermittent services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 3. CHANGE IN ENTERPRISE TEST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (s) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 203(s)) is amended to read as follows:

"(s)(1) 'Enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce' means an enterprise that—

"(A)(i) has employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or that has employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person; and

"(ii) is an enterprise whose annual gross volume of sales made or business done is not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated);

"(B) is engaged in the operation of a hospital, an institution primarily engaged in the care of the sick, the aged, or the mentally ill or defective who reside on the premises of such institution, a school for mentally or physically handicapped or gifted children, a preschool, elementary or secondary school, or an institution of higher education (regardless of whether or not such hospital, institution, or school is public or private or operated for profit or not for profit); or

"(C) is an activity of a public agency.

"(2) Any establishment that has as its only regular employees the owner thereof or the parent, spouse, child, or other member of the immediate family of such owner shall not be considered to be an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce or a part of such an enterprise. The sales of such an establishment shall not be included for the purpose of determining the annual gross volume of sales of any enterprise for the purpose of this subsection."

(b) PRESERVATION OF COVERAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any enterprise that on September 30, 1989, was subject to section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) and that because of the amendment made by subsection (a) is not subject to such section shall—

(A) pay its employees not less than the minimum wage in effect under such section on September 30, 1989;

(B) pay its employees in accordance with section 7 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 207); and

(C) remain subject to section 12 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 212).

(2) VIOLATIONS.—A violation of paragraph (1) shall be considered a violation of section 6, 7, or 12 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as the case may be.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 13(a).—Section 13(a) (29 U.S.C. 213(a)) is amended by striking out paragraphs (2) and (4).

(2) SECTION 13(g).—Section 13(g) is amended—

(A) by striking out "paragraphs (2) and" and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph"; and

(B) by striking out "except that" and all that follows in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof a period.

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3(r) (29 U.S.C. 203(r)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(r)";

(2) by striking out "Provided, That, within" and inserting in lieu thereof a period and "Within";

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(4) by striking out "For purposes of this subsection" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)";

(5) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively; and

(6) by striking out "public or private or" in subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall become effective on October 1, 1989.

SEC. 4. PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND AMERICAN SAMOA.

(a) SPECIAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEES.—Section 5 (29 U.S.C. 205) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking out "Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, or in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands," and inserting in lieu thereof "American Samoa";

(2) in the second sentence of subsection (a)—

(A) by striking out "such island or islands" and inserting in lieu thereof "American Samoa"; and

(B) by striking out "Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof "American Samoa";

(3) by striking out subsection (e); and

(4) in the section heading, by striking out "PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS" and inserting in lieu thereof "AMERICAN SAMOA".

(b) MINIMUM WAGE.—Section 6 (29 U.S.C. 206) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking out all that follows "appoint" through the period at the end of the sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "pursuant to sections 5 and 8."; and

(B) by striking out the second sentence; and

(2) by striking out subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(c)(1) The rate or rates provided by subsection (a)(1) shall be applicable in the case of any employee in Puerto Rico who is employed by—

"(A) the United States,

"(B) an establishment that is a hotel, motel or restaurant,

"(C) any other retail or service establishment that employs such employee primarily in connection with the preparation or offering of food or beverages for human consumption, either on the premises, or by such services as catering, banquet, box lunch, or curbside or counter service, to the public, to employees, or to members or guests of members of clubs, or

"(D) any other industry in which the average hourly wage is greater than or equal to \$4.65 an hour.

"(2) In the case of any employee in Puerto Rico who is employed in an industry in which the average hourly wage is not less than \$4.00 but not more than \$4.64, the minimum wage rate applicable to such employee shall be increased on October 1, 1989, and each October 1 thereafter through October 1, 1993, by equal amounts (rounded to the nearest 5 cents) so that the highest minimum wage rate prescribed in subsection (a)(1) shall apply on October 1, 1993.

"(3) In the case of an employee in Puerto Rico who is employed in an industry in which the average hourly wage is less than \$4.00, except as provided in paragraph (4), the minimum wage rate applicable to such employee shall be increased on October 1, 1989, and each October 1 thereafter through October 1, 1994, by equal amounts (rounded to the nearest 5 cents) so that the highest minimum wage rate prescribed in subsection (a)(1) shall apply on October 1, 1994.

"(4) In the case of any employee of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a municipality or other governmental entity of the Commonwealth, in which the average hourly wage is less than \$4.00 an hour and

who was brought under the coverage of this section pursuant to an amendment made by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1985 (Public Law 99-150), the minimum wage rate applicable to such employee shall be increased on October 1, 1989, and each October 1 thereafter through October 1, 1995, by equal amounts (rounded to the nearest 5 cents) so that the highest minimum wage rate prescribed in subsection (a)(1) shall apply on October 1, 1995."

(c) WAGE ORDERS.—Section 8 (29 U.S.C. 208) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking out "Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof "American Samoa";

(2) by striking out the second sentence of subsection (a);

(3) in the third sentence of subsection (a)—

(A) by striking out "Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, or in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands," and inserting in lieu thereof "American Samoa"; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of the sentence "and who but for section 6(a)(3) would be subject to the minimum wage requirements of section 6(a)(1)";

(4) in the third sentence of subsection (b)—

(A) by striking out "Puerto Rico or in the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof "American Samoa";

(B) by striking out "Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof "American Samoa"; and

(C) by striking out "section 6(c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 6(a)(3)"; and

(5) in the section heading, by striking out "PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS" and inserting in lieu thereof "AMERICAN SAMOA".

(d) EMPLOYMENT UNDER SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.—Section 14(b) (29 U.S.C. 214(b)) is amended by striking out "(or in)" and all that follows through "section 6(c)" each place it appears in paragraphs (1)(A), (2), and (3).

SEC. 5. TIP CREDIT.

Effective October 1, 1989, the third sentence of section 3(m) (29 U.S.C. 203(m)) is amended by striking out "in excess of 40 percent of the applicable minimum wage rate," and inserting in lieu thereof "in excess of (1) 45 percent of the applicable minimum wage rate during the year beginning October 1, 1989, and (2) 50 percent of the applicable minimum wage rate after September 30, 1990."

SEC. 6. TRAINING WAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Any employer may, in lieu of the minimum wage prescribed by section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206), pay an eligible employee the wage prescribed by paragraph (2) while such employee is engaged in on-the-job training.

(2) WAGE RATE.—The wage referred to in paragraph (1) shall be a wage—

(A) of not less than \$3.35 an hour during the year beginning October 1, 1989; and

(B) beginning October 1, 1990, of not less than \$3.35 an hour or 85 percent of the wage prescribed by section 6 of such Act, whichever is greater.

(b) WAGE PERIOD.—An employer may pay an eligible employee the wage authorized by subsection (a) for a period that—

(1) begins on or after October 1, 1989;

(2) does not exceed the maximum period during which an employee may be paid such wage as determined under subsection (g)(1)(B); and

(3) ends before September 30, 1992.

(c) **WAGE CONDITIONS.**—No eligible employee may be paid the wage authorized by subsection (a) by an employer if—

(1) any other individual has been laid off by such employer from the position to be filled by such eligible employee or from any substantially equivalent position; or

(2) such employer has terminated the employment of any regular employee or otherwise reduced the number of employees with the intention of filling the vacancy so created by hiring an employee to be paid such wage.

(d) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **EMPLOYEE HOURS.**—During any month in which employees are to be employed in an establishment under this section, the proportion of employee hours of employment to the total hours of employment of all employees in such establishment may not exceed a proportion equal to one-fourth of the total hours of employment of all employees in such establishment.

(2) **DISPLACEMENT.**—

(A) **PROHIBITION.**—No employer may take any action to displace employees (including partial displacements such as reduction in hours, wages, or employment benefits) for purposes of hiring individuals at the wage authorized in subsection (a).

(B) **DISQUALIFICATION.**—If the Secretary determines that an employer has taken an action in violation of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall issue an order disqualifying such employer from employing any individual at such wage.

(e) **NOTICE.**—Each employer shall provide to any eligible employee who is paid the wage authorized by subsection (a) a written notice stating the requirements of this section and the remedies provided by subsection (f) for violations of this section. The Secretary shall provide to employers the text of the notice to be provided under this subsection.

(f) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Any employer who violates this section shall be considered to have violated section 15(a)(3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 215(a)(3)). Sections 16 and 17 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 216 and 217) shall apply with respect to the violation.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section:

(1) **ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term "eligible employee" means with respect to an employer an individual who—

(i) is not a migrant agricultural worker or a seasonal agricultural worker (as defined in paragraphs (8) and (10) of section 3 of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1802 (8) and (10)) without regard to subparagraph (B) of such paragraphs and is not a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)); and

(ii) is eligible to be paid the wage authorized by subsection (a) as determined under subparagraph (B).

(B) **DURATION.**—An employee shall be eligible to be paid the wage authorized by subsection (a) until the employee has been employed a cumulative total of 60 days by all employers. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "employer" means with respect to an employee an employer who is required to withhold payroll taxes for such employee.

(C) **PROOF.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An individual is responsible for providing the requisite proof of previous period or periods of employment with

other employers. An employer's good faith reliance on the proof presented to the employer by an individual shall constitute a complete defense to a charge that the employer has violated subsection (b)(2) with respect to such individual.

(ii) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of Labor shall issue regulations defining the requisite proof required of an individual. Such regulations shall establish minimal requirements for requisite proof and may prescribe that an accurate list of the individual's employers and a statement of the dates and duration of employment with each employer constitute requisite proof.

(2) **ON-THE-JOB TRAINING.**—The term "on-the-job training" means training that—

(A) is offered to an individual while employed in productive work that provides training, technical and other related skills, and personal skills that are essential to the full and adequate performance of such employment; and

(B) should be at least 30 days in duration.

(h) **REPORT.**—The Secretary of Labor shall report to Congress not later than July 1, 1992, on the effectiveness of the wage authorized by subsection (a). The report shall include—

(1) an analysis of the impact of such wage on employment opportunities for inexperienced workers;

(2) any reduction in employment opportunities for experienced workers resulting from the employment of employees under such wage;

(3) the nature and duration of the training provided under such wage; and

(4) the degree to which employers used the authority to pay such wage.

SEC. 7. MAXIMUM HOUR EXEMPTION FOR EMPLOYEES RECEIVING REMEDIAL EDUCATION.

Section 7 (29 U.S.C. 207) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Any employer may employ any employee for a period or periods of not more than 10 hours in the aggregate in any workweek in excess of the maximum workweek specified in subsection (a) without paying the compensation for overtime employment prescribed in such subsection, if during such period or periods the employee is receiving remedial education that is—

"(1) provided to employees who lack a high school diploma or educational attainment at the eighth grade level;

"(2) designed to provide reading and other basic skills at an eighth grade level or below; and

"(3) does not include job specific training."

SEC. 8. APPLICATION OF RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 TO CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) **SENATE EMPLOYEES.**—

(1) **SENSE OF SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that the rights and protections provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) should apply with respect to an employee of the Senate or any office thereof.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date the minimum wage rate prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is increased pursuant to the amendment made by section 2(a), the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration shall report to the Senate a Senate resolution (including necessary amendments to Senate rules and regulations) that—

(A) applies rights and protections in accordance with paragraph (1);

(B) establishes the scope of coverage of such rights and protections; and

(C) establishes such remedies and enforcement and other procedures as are necessary to carry out subparagraph (A).

(b) **HOUSE EMPLOYEES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The rights and protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) shall apply with respect to any employee in an employment position in the House of Representatives or under the Architect of the Capitol and to any employing authority of the House of Representatives.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION.**—In the administration of this section, the remedies and procedures under the Fair Employment Practices Resolution shall be applied.

(3) **DEFINITION.**—As used in paragraph (2), the term "Fair Employment Practices Resolution" means House Resolution 558, One Hundredth Congress, agreed to October 3, 1988, as continued in effect by House Resolution 15, One Hundred First Congress, agreed to January 3, 1989.

SEC. 9. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.

Section 16(e) (29 U.S.C. 216(e)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, insert after "or any regulation issued under that section," the following: "or any person who repeatedly or willfully violates section 6 or 7"; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by adding after "section 15(a)(4)" the following: "or a repeated or willful violation of section 15(a)(2)".

SEC. 10. REGULATIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall promulgate regulations that interpret the professional exemption contained in section 13(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213(a)(1)) in a manner that permits computer systems analysts, software engineers, and other similarly skilled professional workers to qualify under such section for such exemption. Such regulations shall ensure that such employees shall continue to be eligible for such exemption even if such employees are compensated on an hourly basis, except that to qualify for such exemption such employees shall be compensated at an hourly rate that is at least 1 1/2 times greater than the applicable minimum wage rate under section 6 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 206).

SEC. 11. STUDIES AND SURVEYS.

(a) **STUDIES AND SURVEYS.**—The Minimum Wage Review Board established under section 2(b) shall, subject to the availability of funds, enter into a contract with the Secretary of Labor to provide for the conduct by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of—

(1) a study of the impact of increasing the Federal minimum wage required under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) (as amended by section 2(a) of this Act) on rural areas and high unemployment areas; and

(2) surveys and research on the characteristics of minimum wage employment and the impact of modification of the scope of coverage and minimum wage levels under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) (as amended by this Act) and section 6 of this Act, including—

(A) a survey of the distribution of wages earned by employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and section 6 of this Act by wage level, industry affiliation, and regional, State, and other demographic characteristics, including an analy-

sis of the feasibility of conducting such survey on a regular periodic basis;

(B) a study of the impact of increasing the sales level that subjects an enterprise to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 under section 3(s) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 203(s)) (as amended by section 3(a) of this Act);

(C) a study of the degree of compliance with, and methods of enforcement of, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including goals and plans for ensuring compliance with such Act (as amended by this Act) and section 6 of this Act;

(D) a study of the impact of increasing the tip credit provided under section 3(m) of such Act (as amended by section 5 of this Act);

(E) a study of the impact of the increase of minimum wage levels on public assistance and family life and family formation; and

(F) a study of the stimulative economic effect of the increase of minimum wage levels.

(b) FACTORS.—In carrying out the study described in subsection (a)(1), the following shall be considered:

(1) The impact of the small business exemption provided under section 3(s) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(s)) (as amended by section 3(a) of this Act).

(2) The impact of the training wage established under section 6 of this Act.

(3) Employment levels, the potential for job creation, the average cost of living, average wage levels, and average income levels in rural areas and high unemployment areas.

(c) COMPLETION DATES.—The Minimum Wage Review Board shall require the studies and surveys to be completed as follows:

(1) The study conducted under subsection (a)(1) shall be completed not later than June 1, 1991.

(2) The survey and study under subparagraphs (A) and (C) of subsection (a)(2) shall be completed not later than September 30, 1991.

(3) The studies required under subparagraphs (B), (D), (E), and (F) of subsection (a)(2) shall be completed not later than September 30, 1992.

The Minimum Wage Review Board shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate the results of the studies and surveys.

(d) CONTRACTS.—The contract entered into under subsection (a) shall require reimbursement by the Minimum Wage Review Board of the expenses incurred by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the conduct of the studies and surveys described in such subsection.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT AREA.—The term "high unemployment area" means a standard metropolitan statistical area that has an unemployment rate that is at least 150 percent higher than the national unemployment rate.

(2) RURAL AREA.—The term "rural area" shall have the same meaning given such term in section 1886(d)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(2)(D)).

And the Senate agree to the same.

For consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment (except sec. 115 and title II), and modifications committed to conference:

GUS HAWKINS,
AUSTIN J. MURPHY,
WILLIAM D. FORD,

WILLIAM CLAY,
PAT WILLIAMS,
CHARLES A. HAYES,
CARL C. PERKINS,
DONALD M. PAYNE,

For consideration of sec. 115 and title II of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
ANDREW JACOBS,
Managers on the Part of the House.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM,
PAUL SIMON,
JAMES M. JEFFORDS,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restore the minimum wage to a fair and equitable rate, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

MINIMUM WAGE RATE

Both the House and the Senate bills contain identical provisions regarding the amount of the increases and their effective dates, and were adopted unchanged in the conference agreement.

Section 2(a) of the conference agreement provides for an increase in the minimum wage to \$3.85 on October 1, 1989, \$4.25 on October 1, 1990, and \$4.55 on October 1, 1991.

MINIMUM WAGE REVIEW BOARD

The House bill contains a provision establishing a minimum wage review board to recommend periodic increases in the minimum wage. The Senate bill contains no similar provision. The Senate recedes, with an amendment.

Section 2(b) of the conference agreement establishes a 5-member Minimum Wage Review Board which will conduct continuous analyses of economic and other relevant data and submit periodic recommendations to the Congress regarding adjustments necessary to preserve the purchasing power of the minimum wage. Each recommendation is to be accompanied by an estimate of the economic effects of enacting such an adjustment.

The Board is established to create a permanent group of experts to inform the Congress as to the advisability of making periodic adjustments in the minimum wage. The role of the Board is strictly advisory. Its recommendations will have no force or effect in law. The Congress is not obliged to either accept, reject or otherwise act or react to any of the Board's advice. Under the amend-

ment, the Board shall be appointed by designated leaders of the Congress. The Board is bipartisan in nature. The chairman is selected jointly by leaders of both Houses.

The first and most compelling reason to establish the Board is to ensure periodic reconsideration of the continued appropriateness of the minimum wage level then in effect. Such reconsideration, in the past, typically has been neglected for inordinate lengths of time. In 1989, the minimum wage had not been adjusted in eight years. This excessive delay caused low-wage workers to be victimized by inflation for an intolerable length of time. Since 1981, when the current minimum wage went into effect, the cost of living has increased 40 percent, and the purchasing power of minimum wage workers has eroded by nearly 30 percent. The dismal situation faced by low-wage workers today demonstrates the need for a more systematic method for keeping the minimum wage issue before the Congress on a continuing basis.

A second and equally important reason for establishing such an independent advisory Board is the need to have an enhanced capacity to compile, synthesize, and analyze the maze of data which presently is offered to inform the decision to adjust the minimum wage. At present, the Committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate are left with the formidable job of assessing the validity of often conflicting reports and studies produced by proponents and opponents of minimum wage increases. During recent debates on this matter, these committees have been presented volumes of contradictory data and conclusions. It will be the job of the Board to analyze the data, measure the soundness of the contradictory positions, conduct its own studies and, finally, to advise the Congress regarding the most appropriate action.

The Board's important advisory responsibilities cannot be discharged properly unless it is able to use the most current and accurate information. In aid of its responsibilities in this regard, the conference agreement authorizes the Board to enter into a contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct certain studies, surveys and other research relating to the minimum wage and minimum wage employees. The managers rejected the portion of the Senate bill which requested the Secretary of Labor to make a recommendation regarding the feasibility of a wage differential for rural or high unemployment areas. Indeed, none of the studies authorized by this legislation shall be construed to require or permit a study of any differential in relationship to the minimum wage or any action taken respecting the minimum wage.

The managers view the Minimum Wage Review Board as a vital new tool in helping the Congress to discharge its legislative and oversight responsibilities over the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA). The Board, in turn, cannot be accountable to the Congress unless it has the appropriate information on which to base its advisories. Since the Secretary of Labor is responsible for compiling that data on a timely basis, the Congress expects the Secretary to increase and improve the Secretary's survey capabilities to enable the Secretary to maintain the most current information available on FLSA coverage and exemptions.

ENTERPRISE TEST

Both the House and the Senate bills contain provisions increasing the enterprise dollar test and expanding the establish-

ments to which it applies. The sole difference between the two provisions is that the House bill leaves the coverage for hospitals and schools unchanged. The Senate recedes.

Section 3 of the conference agreement increases the enterprise test dollar threshold for most small enterprises to a more uniform \$500,000 in gross annual sales, eliminating several of the separate tests. The managers agree that this increase in the minimum wage to account for the eroded value of the wage should be accompanied by a commensurate increase in the enterprise test dollar threshold. The current provisions regarding public agencies, hospitals, schools, and family businesses remain unchanged from existing law.

The new provision will continue the wage, overtime and child labor protections for workers currently covered under the separate tests, and the net coverage of total employees covered by the Act will remain approximately the same by eliminating two other exempt categories, section 13(a)(2) and (4), of the Act.

The managers conclude that this more streamlined version of a threshold test, accompanied by the continued protection of workers currently covered and the elimination of the separate exemption elsewhere in the Act, simplifies the enterprise test. Small business will be afforded an increase in their threshold test commensurate with the increase in the minimum wage.

PUERTO RICO, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND AMERICAN SAMOA

The Senate and the House bills contain virtually identical provisions regarding the treatment of the territories under the Act.

Section 4 of the conference agreement adopts the Senate language regarding the treatment of the territories. Under this section, the Virgin Islands are brought to the full mainland rate, and American Samoa continues to be subject to the industry committee mechanism of the Act. For the first time in the history of the Fair Labor Standards Act, a substantial majority of workers in Puerto Rico will be brought to full inclusion in the increases specified for the United States generally in section 6(a)(1) of the Act. All hotel and restaurant workers, and all other workers in industries where the average hourly wage is \$4.65 or higher, will receive the increases on the same schedule as other United States workers. No extended phase-in provisions, as were included in both the 1974 and 1977 Amendments, are provided for these employees.

Special industry committees, which have been a feature of the Act since 1938, are eliminated entirely with respect to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Authority for these committees, and for the promulgation of wage orders at less than the section 6(a)(1) rates, is retained only for American Samoa.

However, the Puerto Rico Minimum Wage Board was recently granted authority to raise wages above the Federal minimum, which it already has done in several industries, and this amendment does not preclude further increases by this Board to levels above those Federal rates.

Employees in very low wage industries (where average wages are well under one-half of the United States average), will be guaranteed full inclusion in the section 6(a)(1) rates under a schedule tailored to their particular circumstances, as follows:

For industries in which the average hourly wage is between \$4.00 and \$4.65, the full section 6(a)(1) rate will be delayed two years, to take effect on October 1, 1993. In

each of the intervening years, beginning on October 1, 1989, the employees will be guaranteed increases in equal cents per hour amounts, rounded to the nearest five cents.

For the lowest wage industries, those where the average hourly wage is less than \$4.00, the full increase will be delayed three years, to take effect on October 1, 1994 with equal increases each year beginning October 1, 1989. With respect to certain public employees, including those of Puerto Rico's Municipalities, brought under coverage by Public Law 99-150 and subject to the same less than \$4.00 per hour average wage ceiling, the phase-on period will be extended by one additional year, to take effect on October 1, 1995. Again, the full rate will be phased in through equal annual increments beginning October 1, 1989.

For any industry to qualify for an extended period within which to reach the \$4.55 minimum, Puerto Rico will be required to furnish official survey data substantiating that any industry's average hourly wage is below either the \$4.65 or the \$4.00 threshold levels. At the present time, the only such data available are produced in Puerto Rico's annual Census of Manufacturing, but the government intends to collect additional data where appropriate. In these industries, wage data should be at a level of specificity comparable to the four digit Standard Industry Code (SIC) code level, consistent with the average hourly earnings data published by the Department of Labor. For other industries, wage data will be based upon surveys which, to the extent practicable, will be at a comparable level of specificity, consistent with the method by which such survey data are regularly furnished by States and the Commonwealth to the Department of Labor.

Such data must be compiled and submitted for review to the Department of Labor by the effective date of this Act to qualify for any of the extended compliance periods.

In light of the time constraints imposed by these considerations, the managers direct the Secretary of Labor to assist the Commonwealth with the collection and compilation of wage data, including the design of a sampling plan which can be accomplished within available resources.

For purposes of the public employees described in section 4(c)(4) of the conference agreement, the average wage to be considered is for specific categories of employment in distinct entities of the Commonwealth or its municipalities, or for specific employment classifications, such as non-supervisory maintenance, clerical, and groundskeeping.

TIP CREDIT

The House and the Senate bills contain identical provisions regarding the adjustment of the tip credit.

Section 5 of the conference agreement increases the tip credit from the current 40 percent to 45 percent on October 1, 1989, and to 50 percent after September 30, 1990. This provision will not result in a decrease in the statutory wage component for any tipped employees, although it will result in a significant reduction in their increase relative to other employees. Under the present 40 percent tip credit, the wage component for tipped employees would have gone from current \$2.01 an hour to \$2.73 by the third year of the increase. Under the 50 percent tip credit provision adopted in the conference agreement, the wage component will go from \$2.01 an hour to \$2.28 in 1992. However, tip employers will continue to be liable for the full minimum if the tips actually re-

ceived do not equal the difference between the tip credit and the section 6(a)(1) wage rate.

TRAINING WAGE

The House and the Senate bills contain similar provisions for a lower rate to be paid while providing on the job training. The House bill provides for such a rate for 60 days during an individual's first non-agricultural employment.

The Senate bill allowed such a rate for up to 60 days of that individual's cumulative work experience, 30 days of which must be with one employer for the other employment durations to accumulate for purposes of ineligibility. Migrant and seasonal agricultural employees are excluded from eligibility.

Section 6 of the conference agreement provides for a training wage drawn from elements of both the House and the Senate provisions. An inexperienced worker may be paid the lower rate (\$3.35 or 85 percent of the applicable section 6(a)(1) rate, whichever is higher) while receiving on-the-job training for the first 60 days of their cumulative work experience. The conference agreement specifies that on-the-job training should last at least 30 days. The managers recommend that short-term jobs designed to last less than 30 days should be presumptively ineligible for the training wage.

The agreement contains safeguards and remedies for the displacement of existing employees for the purpose of hiring at the lower rate, and no employer may pay the lower rate for more than 25% of the hours worked in the establishment. All employees to be paid the lower rate must be provided with a notice prepared and distributed by the Secretary of Labor of their rights and remedies, and the training wage will be enforced through the existing provisions of the Act. Migrant and seasonal farmworkers and non-immigrant aliens admitted to perform temporary farm labor under the (H)(ii)(a) program are not eligible for the training wage.

Section 6(d)(2) of the conference agreement prohibits displacement of current employees for purposes of hiring individuals at the subminimum training wage. Employees displaced in violation of this section shall have the same remedies available to employees displaced under section 15(a)(3) of the FLSA. In addition, the Secretary must disqualify any employer found in violation of section 6(d)(2) of the conference agreement from employing individuals at the subminimum wage.

Section 6(e) of the conference agreement provides that each employer and any employee who is being paid the subminimum be provided with written notice of the training wage requirements and remedies. Employees who may be potentially displaced in violation of the conference agreement also should be informed of their rights and remedies. The managers expect the Secretary of Labor to ensure that such information is available to displaced employees.

The individual is responsible for providing the requisite proof of previous employment durations, and an employer's good faith reliance on proof provided by the individual is a defense to a charge that the employer violated the 60 day limitation on eligibility.

The Secretary shall issue regulations defining the requisite proof required, and the managers urge the Secretary to provide that an accurate list of previous employers with the dates and durations of employment would satisfy the proof standard to be met

by the individual. The Secretary shall also report to Congress on the effectiveness of this provision in providing inexperienced workers with actual training and employment opportunities, on the nature and duration of such training, on the extent of the utilization of the lower rate by employers, and on any adverse impact on ineligible employees resulting from the hiring of others at the lower rate.

Proponents of the training wage argue that a reduced wage for a limited period of time is a necessary inducement for employers to hire unskilled workers and that the training period is necessary to provide such workers with the minimal skills needed to perform productive work. In acquiescing to a training wage, the conferees firmly believe that the period authorized for a reduced wage should be used for real training that enhances the skills, productivity and future employability of the employee. The conference agreement accepted a definition of the term "on-the-job training" which has been the Department of Labor's operative definition for "on-the-job training" provided under Federal job training programs included in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and included by reference in the Job Training Partnership Act. The Department's long experience in the application of this term should facilitate the administration of the training wage provision.

The conference agreement adds "personal skills" as one of the elements which must be provided as part of "on-the-job training". The conferees note that inculcation of personal skills such as appropriate dress and demeanor, punctuality and other work habits must be accompanied by technical and other job related skills training in order to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

The managers have serious reservations as to the efficacy of this training wage in either increasing actual training or increasing employment opportunities. Nevertheless, largely as an accommodation to the Administration's insistence on a training wage, the managers are willing to authorize this provision on a trial basis, and will closely examine the results of the studies, the enforcement data, and the report by the Secretary of Labor as to the impact of this section.

Recent work by the General Accounting Office and Congressional oversight persuade the managers that adequate enforcement of the training wage will not be possible unless the Wage and Hour division receives significant new resources. The Secretary is directed to seek funds for enforcement personnel.

In addition, the managers direct the Secretary to undertake a review of Wage and Hour regulations to determine whether current record-keeping requirements and enforcement procedures and illegal exploitation at the subminimum wage.

REMEDIAL EDUCATION

The Senate bill contains a provision exempting from the overtime provisions of the Act a limited number of hours worked while receiving remedial education. The House bill contains no similar provision.

The House recedes to the Senate.

Section 7 of the conference agreement provides that up to 10 hours in the work week will be exempt from the overtime provisions of the Act for periods during which the employee is receiving remedial education. The exemption only applies to such employees lacking a high school diploma or eighth grade basic skill levels, if the educa-

tion is designed to provide those basic skills, and does not include job specific training.

It is the view of the managers that this limited exemption should encourage employers to provide remedial education where needed, and that such education is necessary and would benefit some segments of our workforce and the competitiveness of their employees. To be of maximum benefit to both the employer and the employee, such remedial education is to be conducted during discrete set aside time periods, and to the extent practicable, away from the normal work stations of the employees.

CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

Both the House and the Senate bills contain provisions regarding the coverage by the Act of their respective employees.

The Senate bill contains a resolution that the Senate Rules Committee shall, within 180 days of the effective date of the first increase, report to the Senate a resolution which applies the FLSA rights and protections to Senate employees, and which establishes the scope, coverage, remedies and enforcement mechanisms necessary to effectuate those rights and remedies.

The House bill contains a provision directly applying the FLSA rights and protections to House employees, to be administered through the Fair Employment Practices Resolution.

Section 8 of the conference agreement adopts both provisions, with a slight modification in the House language clarifying that employees of the Architect of the Capitol are covered by the House provision.

INCREASED CIVIL PENALTIES

The Senate bill contains a provision increasing the civil penalties for certain violations of the Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision. The House recedes.

Section 9 of the conference agreement provides for civil penalties of up to \$1,000 for repeated or willful violations of the minimum wage, overtime, and other provisions of the Act.

REGULATION CHANGE FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The Senate bill contains a provision regarding the treatment of certain computer professionals under the overtime exemptions in current regulations.

The House had no similar provision. The House recedes.

Section 10 of the conference agreement directs the Secretary of Labor to promulgate regulations that interpret the professional exemption in a manner that permits computer system analysts, software engineers, and other similarly skilled computer professionals to qualify under that section, but only if such employees are compensated at an hourly rate at least six and one-half times the wage rate described in section 6 of the FLSA.

The managers intend this to be a narrow exception, one necessitated by recent changes in the tax code and a lack of updating in the regulations regarding professionals. The managers also are concerned that the salary tests in these regulations have not been adjusted since 1975. When the Secretary of Labor adjusts these tests, this level of six and one-half times the minimum wage should serve as a guide as to the appropriate levels for the salary tests.

The managers have been made aware of changed circumstances in the personnel placement industry. That industry places people in jobs and compensates its consultants primarily through commissions. In 1941, the Secretary of Labor determined

that personnel placement firms were not "retail or service establishments" for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act. That determination was consistent with then-current concepts of interstate commerce and the functioning of the personnel placement industry, and was sustained in Federal court. Since 1941, there have been changes both in the understanding of interstate commerce and in the evolution of the personnel placement industry. Accordingly, the managers direct the Secretary of Labor to reexamine whether personnel placement firms should be treated like other service establishments under section 7(i) of the Act.

STUDIES AND SURVEYS

The Senate bill contains two provisions for studies and surveys by the Secretary of Labor on a variety of issues related to the minimum wage. The House bill contains no similar provisions. The House recedes with an amendment.

Section 11 of the conference agreement provides that the Minimum Wage Review Board shall contract with the Secretary of Labor and Bureau of Labor Statistics for studies of: the impact of the minimum wage on rural areas and high unemployment areas; characteristics of minimum wage employment; impact of the changes in the Act by this conference agreement provisions regarding the enterprise test, tip credit, and training wage; compliance and methods of enforcement of the Act; impact of the increase in the wage on public assistance, family life and family formation; the stimulative economic effect of the increase.

It is the view of the managers that these studies are essential to provide the necessary factual foundation for the Minimum Wage Review Board to base its recommendations for further adjustments in the rate, and for Congress to act on those recommendations. During the course of the debate on this minimum wage legislation, widely disparate facts and studies have been cited as to the economic and employment consequences of increasing the minimum wage. The completion and availability of these studies should serve the Congress well in providing the basis for informed debate.

COMPETITIVENESS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

The Senate bill contains a provision requiring each committee which reports legislation requiring employers to provide new employee benefits to seek objective analysis of the impact of the legislation on employment, competitiveness, growth, budget, and trade, and to include such analysis in the committee report on such legislation.

The House bill has no similar provision. The Senate recedes.

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION OVERTIME EXEMPTION

The Senate bill contains a modification of the overtime exemption for employees of irrigation districts which handled water exclusively for agricultural purposes.

The House bill has no similar provision. The Senate recedes.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT AMENDMENT

The Senate bill contains a Sense of the Senate amendment expressing its view that the addition of the family size adjuster to the Earned Income Tax Credit would be an effective and desirable addition to increasing the minimum wage as a method of assisting the working poor. The amendment further stated that access to health care, child care and education and training are also necessary to effectively combat pover-

ty. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 97 to 1, and thus the conferees believe that the objective of the provision, to express the Sense of the Senate, has been accomplished.

The House bill has no similar provision. The Senate recedes.

SECTION 89 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

The Senate bill contains an amendment expressing its sense that section 89 of the Internal Revenue Code should be repealed or modified. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 98 to 0, and thus the conferees believe that the objective of the provision, to express the Sense of the Senate, has been accomplished. At the time the Conferees were meeting, efforts towards addressing this issue were already underway.

The House bill contains no similar provision. The Senate recedes.

REVIEW OF MEDICARE CATASTROPHIC COVERAGE ISSUES

The Senate bill contains an amendment expressing its sense that the Senate Finance Committee should hold public hearings on Public Law 100-360 relating to medicare catastrophic coverage. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 97 to 2, and thus the conferees believe that the objective of the provision, to express the Sense of the Senate, has been accomplished. The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee has reiterated his intent to review the issue in hearings and thus inclusion of the amendment in the final conference report is unnecessary.

The House bill contains no similar provision. The Senate recedes.

SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT TEST ADJUSTMENT

The Senate bill contains a three-part amendment relating to the social security retirement test (under which benefits are reduced when earnings exceed certain levels). The first section of the amendment increases by approximately \$1,080 the amount of earnings a beneficiary aged 65-69 can have before any reductions take place. The second part of the amendment expresses the Sense of the Senate in favor of further increases in the amount of earnings exempt from reduction with a total elimination of the retirement test for those age 65 and over by the year 2000. It also expresses the Sense of the Senate that an actuarially

accurate delayed retirement credit be fully phased in by the year 2000. The third part of the amendment partially offsets the costs of the first section by eliminating provisions of existing law which allow certain persons to claim up to six months of retroactive benefits for months of eligibility prior to age 65.

The House bill contains no similar provision. The managers conclude that it is inappropriate to include an amendment which provides substantive changes in social security benefit entitlement as a part of a bill amending the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Senate recedes.

For consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment (except sec. 115 and title II), and modifications committed to conference:

GUS HAWKINS,
AUSTIN J. MURPHY,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
WILLIAM CLAY,
PAT WILLIAMS,
CHARLES A. HAYES,
CARL C. PERKINS,
DONALD M. PAYNE,

For consideration of sec. 115 and title II of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
ANDREW JACOBS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM,
PAUL SIMON,
JAMES M. JEFFORDS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes, each day on May 9 and 10.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, each day on May 9, 10, and 11.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANDERSON for 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. COELHO in two instances.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. FASCELL in two instances.

Mr. BORSKI.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 9, 1989, at 12 noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currency and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the fourth quarter of calendar year 1988 and the first quarter of calendar year 1989, as well as a consolidated report of foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by individuals and official delegations in connection with 1988 foreign travel authorized by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Visit to Belgium, Germany, and United Kingdom, Dec. 14-20, 1988:											
Delegation expenses.....	12/18	12/20	United Kingdom.....							480.27.....	480.27.....
Committee total.....										480.27.....	480.27.....

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Richard Durbin	1/6	1/7	Thailand		157.00						157.00
	1/7	1/10	Bangladesh		240.00						240.00
	1/10	1/12	India		351.00						351.00
	1/13	1/15	Nepal		112.50						112.50
	1/16	1/17	India		100.00						100.00
	1/17	1/18	England		262.00						262.00
Commercial transportation							4,490.00				4,490.00
Hon. Charles Wilson	1/4	1/8	United Arab Emirates		784.00						784.00
	1/8	1/10	Kuwait		460.00						460.00
	1/10	1/14	Iraq		812.00						812.00
	1/14	1/18	Saudi Arabia		757.00						757.00
	1/18	1/20	England		524.00						524.00
Transportation							5,485.10				5,485.10
Hon. Frank Wolf	1/5	1/8	Sudan								
	1/8	1/9	Ethiopia								
	1/9	1/12	Kenya		459.00						450.00
Commercial transportation							3,739.00				3,739.00
Robert S. Kripowicz	1/4	1/10	Japan		1,627.00		21.17		16.13		1,664.30
	1/10	1/17	S. Korea		1,456.00		23.10		29.53		1,508.63
	1/17	1/21	Peoples Republic of China		856.00				50.61		906.61
Commercial transportation							4,458.30				4,458.30
Committee total					8,957.50		18,216.67		96.27		27,270.44

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMIE WHITTEN, Chairman, Apr. 30, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ronald T. Adams	1/15	1/19	England		683.68		3,403.00		149.02		4,235.70
	1/20	1/22	Austria		390.50						390.50
	1/22	1/24	Cyprus		220.50						220.50
	1/25	1/26	Israel		220.50						220.50
Richard H. Ash	1/14	1/19	Korea		692.50		1,592.14		34.54		2,319.18
	1/19	1/24	Japan		803.75						803.75
	1/24	1/26	Thailand		214.00						214.00
G. Carter Baird	1/15	1/20	England		792.00		2,618.00		132.52		3,542.52
	1/20	1/21	Austria		248.50						248.50
Albert J. Boudreau	1/28	2/3	Germany		1,142.00		2,298.00		2.92		3,442.92
Ronald B. Carpenter	1/28	2/1	Germany		479.00		2,231.00		71.51		2,781.51
	2/1	2/2	The Netherlands		130.50						130.50
Robert C. Goffus	1/15	1/19	England		683.68		3,403.00		156.22		4,242.90
	1/20	1/22	Austria		390.50						390.50
	1/22	1/24	Cyprus		220.50						220.50
	1/25	1/26	Israel		252.00						252.00
Carroll L. Hauver	1/14	1/19	Korea		692.50		1,592.14		108.04		2,392.68
	1/19	1/24	Japan		803.75						803.75
	1/24	1/26	Thailand		214.00						214.00
Robert W. Lautrup	1/21	1/28	Norway		1,225.00		2,511.00		19.15		3,755.15
Steven R. Pletcher	1/30	2/3	Germany		475.00		2,367.00		35.00		2,877.00
R. W. Vandergrift	1/19	1/24	Japan		787.50		3,810.28		234.16		4,831.94
	1/25	1/26	Thailand		160.50						160.50
B. Alan Weaver	1/21	1/28	Norway		1,225.00		2,511.00		105.68		3,841.68
Committee total					13,147.36		28,336.56		1,048.76		42,532.68

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Chairman, Apr. 30, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Delegation to Hong Kong, Thailand, Turkey, and Spain, Jan. 7-18, 1989:											
Hon. Marvin Leath	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Hon. Richard Ray	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Hon. George (Buddy) Darden	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Albert G. Bustamante	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/15	Turkey		282.00						282.00
Military transportation							4,113.90				4,113.90
Commercial transportation							2,494.00				2,494.00
Hon. Floyd Spence	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Hon. Herbert H. Bateman	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Mr. Wilston B. Cofer, Jr.	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Mr. Peter M. Steffes	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Ms. Nora Slatkin	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Mr. Andrew K. Ellis	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	1/10	1/13	Thailand		471.00						471.00
	1/13	1/16	Turkey		423.00						423.00
	1/16	1/18	Spain		375.00						375.00
Military transportation							5,555.59				5,555.59
Delegation expenses	1/7	1/10	Hong Kong				1652.91		2,888.68		4,541.59
	1/13	1/16	Turkey				812.45		623.72		1,436.17
	1/16	1/18	Spain						2,712.57		2,712.57
Visit to Russia and Federal Republic of Germany, Jan. 19-29, 1989:											
Hon. Les Aspin	1/14	1/27	Russia		555.00						555.00
	1/27	1/29	Germany		557.50						557.50
Military transportation							1,528.56				1,528.56
Commercial transportation							2,232.00				2,232.00
Mr. Lou Finch	1/22	1/27	Russia		750.00						750.00
	1/27	1/29	Germany		557.50						557.50
Military transportation							429.80				429.80
Commercial transportation							2,515.00				2,515.00
Mr. Clark A. Murdock	1/19	1/27	Russia		1,300.00						1,300.00
	1/27	1/29	Germany		557.50						557.50
Military transportation							859.60				859.60
Commercial transportation							2,515.00				2,515.00
Mr. Vernon A. Guidry	1/22	1/27	Russia		1,300.00						1,300.00
	1/27	1/29	Germany		557.50						557.50
Military transportation							1,528.56				1,528.56
Commercial transportation							1,385.00				1,385.00
Visit to Federal Republic of Germany, Jan. 27-29, 1989:											
Hon. Beverly B. Byron	1/27	1/29	Germany		337.50						337.50
Military transportation							1,291.50				1,291.50
Hon. William L. Dickinson	1/27	1/29	Germany		557.50						557.50
Military transportation							1,291.50				1,291.50
Hon. John M. Spratt	1/27	1/29	Germany				1,291.50				1,291.50
Military transportation							1,291.50				1,291.50
Hon. Jon Kyl	1/27	1/29	Germany				1,291.50				1,291.50
Military transportation							1,291.50				1,291.50
Visit to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Syria, Feb. 11-23, 1989:											
Hon. Les Aspin	2/11	2/16	Egypt		385.50						385.50
	2/16	2/21	Israel		750.00						750.00
	2/21	2/22	Jordan		141.00						141.00
	2/22	2/23	Syria		83.00						83.00
Military transportation							5,222.07				5,222.07
Mr. Warren L. Nelson	2/11	2/16	Egypt		777.00						777.00
	2/16	2/21	Israel		750.00						750.00
	2/21	2/22	Jordan		141.00						141.00
	2/22	2/23	Syria		166.00						166.00
Military transportation							5,222.07				5,222.07
Ms. Rita D. Argenta	2/11	2/16	Egypt		777.00						777.00
	2/16	2/21	Israel		750.00						750.00
	2/21	2/22	Jordan		141.00						141.00
	2/22	2/23	Syria		166.00						166.00
Military transportation							5,222.07				5,222.07
Delegation expenses	2/21	2/22	Jordan				71.79				71.79
Visit to France and the United Kingdom, Feb. 12-15, 1989:											
Mr. Archie D. Barrett	2/12	2/15	France		651.00						651.00
	2/15	2/18	United Kingdom		786.00						786.00
Commercial transportation							2,308.00				2,308.00
Ms. Colleen A. Preston	2/12	2/15	France		494.01						494.01
Commercial transportation							2,387.00				2,387.00
Mr. Rudy F. de Leon	2/12	2/15	France		363.72						363.72
	2/15	2/18	United Kingdom		786.00						786.00
Commercial transportation							2,308.00				2,308.00
Visit to El Salvador, Feb. 13-16, 1989:											
Hon. James H. Bilbray	2/13	2/16	El Salvador		381.00						381.00
Military transportation							1,426.94				1,426.94
Visit to Honduras, Mar. 3-4, 1989:											
Hon. G. V. Montgomery	3/3	3/4	Honduras		97.00						97.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Military transportation							845.24				845.24
Hon. Earl Hutto	3/3	3/4	Honduras		97.00						97.00
Military transportation							845.24				845.24
Hon. Bob Stump	3/3	3/4	Honduras		97.00						97.00
Military transportation							845.24				845.24
Mr. Henry J. Schweiter	3/3	3/4	Honduras		97.00						97.00
Military transportation							845.24				845.24
Visit to Panama, Honduras, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, Mar. 25-30, 1989:											
Hon. Patricia Schroeder	3/25	3/28	Panama		546.00						546.00
	3/27	3/27	Honduras								
	3/28	3/29	Cuba								
	3/29	3/30	Puerto Rico								
Military transportation							1,823.36				1,823.36
Ms. Alma B. Moore	3/25	3/28	Panama		546.00						546.00
	3/27	3/27	Honduras								
	3/28	3/29	Cuba								
	3/29	3/30	Puerto Rico								
Military transportation							1,175.68				1,175.68
Commercial transportation							198.00				198.00
Mr. Andrew A. Feinstein	3/25	3/28	Panama		546.00						546.00
	3/27	3/27	Honduras								
	3/28	3/29	Cuba								
	3/29	3/30	Puerto Rico								
Military transportation							1,175.68				1,175.68
Visit to Switzerland, Mar. 27-28, 1989:											
Hon. Robert K. Dornan	3/27	3/28	Switzerland		30.00						30.00
Commercial transportation							958.00				958.00
Committee totals					35,719.23		110,112.71		6,224.97		152,056.91

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

LES ASPIN, Chairman, Apr. 27, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. G. Ackerman	1/5	1/8	North Ireland		573.00			1,138.27			1,711.27
	1/8	1/12	Ireland		936.00						936.00
Commercial transportation							4,470.00				4,470.00
N.A. Aguirre	1/6	1/11	El Salvador		635.00						635.00
	1/11	1/13	Costa Rica		276.00						276.00
Commercial transportation							1,352.00				1,352.00
J. Armstrong	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00		38.83				1,388.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/17	Hungary		332.00						332.00
Commercial transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. C. Atkins	1/9	1/10	Egypt		247.00						247.00
	1/11	1/13	Bangladesh		326.00						326.00
	1/13	1/14	India		275.00						275.00
	1/16	1/17	India								
Committee total					5,700.00		10,308.23		1,138.27		17,146.50
	1/14	1/16	Pakistan		15.80						15.80
	1/18	1/19	Philippines		201.00						201.00
Military transportation							13,082.04				13,082.04
D. Barton	1/6	1/12	France		1,575.00						1,575.00
Commercial transportation							2,309.00				2,309.00
Hon. B. Blaz	2/5	2/8	Costa Rica								
Commercial transportation							686.00				686.00
K. Bolognese	1/12	1/17	Switzerland		950.00						950.00
Commercial transportation							4,090.00				4,090.00
T. Bruce	1/15	1/17	Cameroon		269.00						269.00
	1/17	1/18	Nigeria		125.00						125.00
	1/18	1/19	Benin		75.00						75.00
	1/19	1/20	Togo		134.00						134.00
Committee totals					3,344.80		20,167.04				23,511.84
	1/20	1/21	Senegal		309.00						309.00
Commercial transportation							4,580.00				4,580.00
Hon. D. Burton	2/11	2/12	Zaire		233.00						233.00
	2/12	2/16	South Africa		617.00						617.00
	2/16	2/18	Zimbabwe		279.80			6.30			286.10
	2/18	2/19	Malawi		133.00						133.00
	2/19	2/20	Cape Verde								
Military transportation							14,029.90				14,029.90
R. Bush	3/25	3/26	China		214.00						214.00
	3/26	3/28	Thailand		362.00						362.00
	3/28	3/29	Vietnam		125.00						125.00
	3/29	3/30	Cambodia		125.00						125.00
	3/30	4/1	Singapore		147.00						147.00
	4/1	4/2	Philippines		144.00						144.00
Military transportation							8,381.10				8,381.10
Committee total					2,688.80		26,991.00		6.30		29,686.10
D. Calabria	1/9	1/10	Egypt		247.00						247.00
	1/11	1/13	Bangladesh		326.00						326.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	1/13	1/14	India		275.00						275.00
	1/16	1/17	India								
	1/14	1/16	Pakistan		* 91.00						91.00
	1/18	1/19	Philippines		201.00						201.00
Military transportation							13,082.04				13,082.04
N. Carman	3/27	4/1	Malaysia		740.00						740.00
	3/27	4/5	Singapore		441.00						441.00
F.M. Chambers	3/27	4/1	Australia		975.00		6,471.20				6,471.20
Commercial transportation							7,105.44				7,105.44
Committee total					3,296.00		26,658.68				29,954.68
Hon. G. Crockett	3/31	4/2	England								
Commercial transportation							4,298.00				4,298.00
Davust, E.	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00		38.83				1,388.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/17	Hungary		332.00						332.00
Commercial transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. M. Dymally	1/8	1/11	Zambia		630.50						630.50
	1/11	1/12	Kenya		153.00						153.00
Commercial transportation							5,781.94				5,781.94
Hon. E. Faleomavaega	3/25	3/31	Philippines		864.00		4,142.95				4,142.95
Commercial transportation							38.83				38.83
B. Ford	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/17	Hungary		332.00						332.00
Commercial transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Committee total					6,511.50		23,195.35				29,706.85
M.E. Galey	3/27	4/1	England		1,356.00						1,356.00
	4/1	4/8	France		434.00				139.99		573.99
Commercial transportation							3,187.00				3,187.00
Hon. B.A. Gilman	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00		38.83				1,388.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary		498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
R.T. Huber	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00		38.83				1,388.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/17	Hungary		332.00						332.00
Commercial transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
W. Inglee	1/8	1/12	Germany		728.00						728.00
	1/12	1/15	Soviet Union		555.00						555.00
	1/15	1/17	England		* 342.00						342.00
Commercial transportation							4,768.00				4,768.00
Committee total					8,445.00		16,927.46		139.99		25,512.45
R.M. Jenkins	1/7	1/10	Italy		603.00						603.00
	1/10	1/14	Greece		576.00						576.00
Commercial transportation							4,979.00				4,979.00
V. Johnson	1/6	1/11	El Salvador		635.00						635.00
	1/11	1/13	Costa Rica		276.00						276.00
Commercial transportation							1,352.00				1,352.00
	2/9	2/15	Guatemala		* 605.00		1,223.00				1,223.00
Commercial transportation											
G. Kapen	2/11	2/12	Zaire		233.00						233.00
	2/12	2/16	South Africa		617.00						617.00
	2/16	2/18	Zimbabwe		279.80				6.30		286.10
	2/18	2/19	Malawi		133.00						133.00
	2/19	2/20	Cape Verde								
Military transportation							14,029.90				14,029.90
Committee totals					3,957.80		21,583.90		6.30		25,548.00
Hon. P. Kostmayer	3/28	3/30	Haiti		139.00						139.00
Commercial transportation							571.00				571.00
Hon. R. Lagomarsino	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00				38.83		1,388.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary		498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. T. Lantos	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00				38.83		1,388.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary		498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
R. McBride	2/15	2/19	Costa Rica		550.96						550.96
Commercial transportation							1,319.00				1,319.00
Hon. F. McCloskey	3/25	3/27	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	3/27	3/30	Thailand		543.00						543.00
Military transportation (one-way)							19,475.67				19,475.67
Committee total					7,025.96		30,260.47		77.66		37,364.09
Commercial transportation (one-way)							2,086.34				2,086.34
S. Morrison	1/10	1/12	Zambia		488.25						488.25
	1/12	1/13	Malawi		133.00						133.00
	1/13	1/14	Zimbabwe		131.00						131.00
	1/14	1/15	Nigeria		135.00						135.00
Military transportation							15,386.33				15,386.33
	3/25	3/28	Ethiopia		507.00						507.00
	3/28	3/29	Kenya		750.00						750.00
	3/29	4/1	Ethiopia		676.00						676.00
	4/1	4/4	Sudan		600.00						600.00
	4/4	4/7	Ethiopia		338.00						338.00
Commercial transportation							5,459.00				5,459.00
Committee total					3,758.25		22,931.67				26,689.92

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
R.S. Oliver	3/19	3/20	Germany		91.00						91.00
	3/20	3/23	Iraq		609.00						609.00
	3/23	3/24	Bahrain		154.00						154.00
	3/24	3/26	United Arab Emirates		392.00						392.00
	3/26	3/28	Oman		388.00						388.00
	3/28	3/30	Yemen		408.00						408.00
	3/30	4/1	Israel		308.00						308.00
Commercial transportation (one-way)							1,021.12				1,021.12
Military transportation (one-way)							561.20				561.20
Hon. W. Owens	2/10	2/13	Tunisia				5,130.00				5,130.00
Commercial transportation	3/24	3/27	Egypt		518.00						518.00
	3/27	3/29	Saudi Arabia		328.00						328.00
	3/29	3/21	Jordan		211.50		143.74				355.24
Committee total					3,407.50		6,856.06				10,263.56
Commercial transportation	3/31	4/4	Israel		616.00		4,878.67				4,878.67
B. Paolo	2/12	2/17	Switzerland		950.00						950.00
Commercial transportation							4,090.00				4,090.00
K. Peel	2/12	2/14	El Salvador		254.00						254.00
	2/14	2/19	Costa Rica		690.00						690.00
Commercial transportation							1,420.00				1,420.00
R. Reid	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00				38.83		1,388.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary		498.00						498.00
Commercial transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Committee total					5,108.00		14,836.07		38.83		19,982.90
A. Roberts	1/10	1/11	Singapore		144.00						144.00
	1/11	1/13	Bangladesh		187.13						187.13
	1/14	1/16	Pakistan		310.00						310.00
	1/13	1/16	India		275.00						275.00
Commercial transportation (one-way)							1,887.20				1,887.20
Commercial transportation (one-way)							1,952.00				1,952.00
	3/25	3/27	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	3/27	4/1	Thailand		724.00						724.00
Military transportation (one-way)							19,475.67				19,475.67
Commercial transportation (one-way)							2,036.00				2,036.00
Committee total					2,237.13		25,350.87				27,588.00
Hon. T. Roth	1/12	1/16	Chile		556.00						556.00
Commercial transportation							4,014.00				4,014.00
M. Slettinger	3/19	3/24	Yugoslavia		839.00						839.00
Commercial transportation							1,538.10				1,538.10
Hon. L. Smith	3/25	3/27	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	3/27	4/1	Thailand		724.00						724.00
Military transportation							22,323.80				22,323.80
Hon. E. Feighan	3/25	3/27	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	3/27	4/1	Thailand		724.00						724.00
Military transportation (one-way)							19,475.67				19,475.67
Commercial transportation (one-way)							2,036.00				2,036.00
B. Ford	3/25	3/27	Hong Kong		597.00						597.00
	3/27	4/2	Thailand		905.00						905.00
Military transportation							22,323.80				22,323.80
Committee total					5,539.00		71,803.37				77,342.37
S. Smith	3/25	3/27	Trinidad and Tobago		437.00						437.00
	3/28	3/29	Trinidad and Tobago								
	3/29	3/30	Guyana								
	3/29	3/30	Barbados		108.09						108.09
	3/30	3/31	Antigua		258.00						258.00
Commercial transportation							1,556.00				1,556.00
Hon. S. Solarz	1/9	1/10	Egypt		294.00						294.00
	1/11	1/13	Bangladesh		326.00						326.00
	1/13	1/14	India		150.00						150.00
	1/14	1/16	Pakistan		205.00						205.00
	1/16	1/19	India		450.00						450.00
	1/21	1/22	Soviet Union		520.00		89.72			196.13	805.85
	1/22	1/24	Soviet Union								
Committee total					3,098.09		1,645.72		196.13		4,939.94
Military transportation							13,082.04				13,082.04
Commercial transportation							1,959.91				1,959.91
	3/25	3/26	China		214.00						214.00
	3/26	3/28	Thailand		362.00						362.00
	3/28	3/29	Vietnam		125.00						125.00
	3/29	3/30	Cambodia		125.00						125.00
	3/30	4/1	Singapore		147.00						147.00
	4/1	4/2	Philippines		144.00						144.00
Military transportation							8,381.10				8,381.10
I. Spalatin	1/8	1/12	Germany		728.00						728.00
	1/12	1/15	Soviet Union		555.00						555.00
	1/15	1/17	England		524.00		19.67		17.27		560.94
Commercial transportation							4,768.00				4,768.00
Committee total					2,924.00		28,210.72		17.27		31,151.99
G.M. Strand	1/10	1/12	Zambia		488.25						488.25
	1/12	1/13	Malawi		133.00						133.00
	1/13	1/14	Zimbabwe		81.00						81.00
	1/14	1/15	Nigeria		135.00						135.00
Military transportation							15,386.33				15,386.33
Hon. G. Studds	1/6	1/11	El Salvador		635.00						635.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial transportation	1/11	1/13	Costa Rica		276.00						276.00
M. Tavarides	1/7	1/10	Italy		603.00		1,352.00				1,353.00
	1/10	1/14	Greece		576.00						603.00
Commercial transportation							4,979.00				576.00
Hon. R. Torricelli	2/3	2/4	England		262.00				129.39		4,979.00
	2/4	2/7	Israel		600.00						391.39
Commercial transportation							4,953.00				600.00
Committee total					3,789.25		26,670.33		129.39		4,953.00
J. Weber	1/8	1/12	Germany		728.00						728.00
	1/12	1/15	Soviet Union		555.00						555.00
	1/15	1/17	England		524.00		19.67		17.27		560.94
Commercial transportation							4,768.00				4,768.00
Hon. T. Weiss	1/9	1/10	Egypt		³ 215.00						215.00
	1/11	1/13	Bangladesh		326.00						326.00
	1/13	1/14	India		³ 264.60						264.60
	1/16	1/17	India								
	1/14	1/16	Pakistan		34.10						34.10
	1/18	1/19	Philippines		200.80						200.80
Military transportation							13,082.04				13,082.04
K. Wilkens	1/7	1/12	France		900.00						938.83
	1/12	1/14	Belgium		378.00						378.00
Commercial transportation							4,048.00				4,048.00
Committee total					4,125.50		21,956.54		17.27		26,099.31
R. Wilson	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00				38.83		1,388.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/17	Hungary		332.00						332.00
Commercial transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
J. Wright	1/8	1/12	Germany		728.00						728.00
	1/12	1/15	Soviet Union		555.00						555.00
	1/15	1/17	England		524.00		19.67		17.27		560.94
Commercial transportation							4,768.00				4,768.00
Committee total					4,239.00		9,235.07		56.10		13,530.17
Grand total for the 1st quarter											486,607.64

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Represents refunds of unused per diem.

DANTE B. FASCELL, Chairman, Apr. 28, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Mike Synar	1/6	1/7	Thailand		157.00		1,190.00				1,347.00
	1/7	1/10	Bangladesh		240.00						240.00
	1/10	1/12	India		117.00						117.00
	1/13	1/15	Nepal		112.50						112.50
	1/16	1/17	India		100.00						100.00
	1/17	1/18	England		262.00						262.00
Hon. William F. Clinger, Jr.	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary		498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. Thomas C. Sawyer	1/6	1/12	France		1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary		498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. John Conyers, Jr.	1/6	1/9	Egypt		345.00		6,933.90				7,278.90
	1/9	1/15	Morocco		620.00						620.00
	1/16	1/18	Senegal		412.00						412.00
Mr. Cedric Hendricks	1/6	1/9	Egypt		345.00		4,446.70				4,791.70
	1/9	1/15	Morocco		620.00						620.00
	1/16	1/18	Senegal		412.00						412.00
Committee total					8,938.50		21,465.40				30,403.90

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN CONYERS, JR., May 1, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Robert S. Walker	1/12	1/15	Switzerland	971.80	630.00					971.80	630.00
Commercial air transportation							3,951.30				3,951.30
David D. Clement	1/12	1/15	Switzerland	971.90	630.00					971.90	630.00
Commercial air transportation							3,951.30				3,951.30
Michael L. Rodemeyer	2/6	2/7	Costa Rica	43,773.60	552.00					43,773.60	552.00
Commercial air transportation	2/8	2/11	Guatemala				559.60				559.60
Committee total					1,812.00		8,462.20				10,274.20

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROBERT A. ROE, Chairman, Apr. 27, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. J.P. Hammerschmidt	3/2	3/3	Honduras		97.00		³ 845.24				942.24
Hon. Bob McEwen	3/2	3/3	Honduras		97.00		³ 845.24				942.24
Hon. Claude Harris	3/2	3/3	Honduras		97.00		³ 845.24				942.24
Committee total					291.00		2,535.72				2,826.72

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military (Army) transportation.

G.V. MONTGOMERY, Chairman, Apr. 28, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 1, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Samuel G. Wise	12/27	1/22	Austria		³ 1,846.00		945.80		* 2,307.00		5,098.80
Robert A. Hand	12/27	1/19	Austria		3,266.00		945.80				4,211.80
Ronald J. McNamara	1/8	1/22	Austria		1,988.00		945.00				2,933.00
John J. Finerty	2/26	3/11	Soviet Union		2,590.00		2,870.00				5,460.00
John J. Finerty	3/12	3/13	England		212.00						212.00
Ronald J. McNamara	3/6	3/11	Austria		940.00		740.00		190.40		1,870.40
Ronald J. McNamara	3/6	3/11	Austria				3,933.00				3,933.00
Steny H. Hoyer	3/9	3/11	Austria		376.00		9,112.80		190.40		9,679.20
Edward Feighan	3/9	3/11	Austria		376.00		9,112.80		190.40		9,679.20
Mary Sue Hafner	3/9	3/11	Austria		376.00		9,112.80		190.40		9,679.20
Samuel G. Wise	3/9	3/11	Austria		376.00		9,112.80		190.40		9,679.20
Ronald J. McNamara	3/29	3/30	England		226.00		769.00				995.00
Committee total					12,572.00		47,599.80		3,259.00		63,430.80

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ 1/2 per diem.⁴ Hotel expenses.

STENY H. HOYER, Apr. 17, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Barbara Kennelly	1/27	1/29	Europe		489.00						489.00
Military air transportation							2,802.08				2,802.08
Hon. Dave McCurdy	2/13	2/16	Central America		381.00						381.00
Military air transportation							4,432.31				4,432.31
Richard H. Giza, Staff	2/13	2/16	Central America		381.00						381.00
Military air transportation							4,432.31				4,432.31
Hon. Bill Richardson	3/25	4/1	Asia		1,117.00						1,117.00
Military air transportation							5,935.53				5,935.53
Michael J. O'Neil, Staff	3/25	4/1	Asia		1,117.00						1,117.00
Military air transportation							5,935.53				5,935.53
Committee total					3,485.00		23,537.36				27,022.36

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, Chairman, Apr. 27, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO HONG KONG, TOKYO, JAPAN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND APR. 12, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Representative Thomas S. Foley.....	4/2	4/5	Hong Kong.....		162.00						810.00
	4/10	4/12	Japan.....		244.00						732.00
Representative Robert H. Michel.....	4/2	4/5	Japan.....		1,220.00						1,220.00
Mr. Michael Johnson.....	4/2	4/10	Japan.....		2,196.00		4,986.00				7,182.00
Committee total.....											9,944.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Note.—Werner W. Brandt of Rep. Foley's office was also authorized travel and per diem as part of the above delegation. Due to illness, he did not make the trip.

THOMAS S. FOLEY, Apr. 27, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 3 AND JUNE 6, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Representative Thomas S. Foley.....	6/3	6/5	Austria.....				2,903.00				2,903.00
Committee total.....											2,903.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

THOMAS S. FOLEY, Apr. 27, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, SPEAKER'S TRIP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND JULY 6, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
James C. Wright, Jr.....	7/1	7/6	England.....	718.32	1,220.00		2,633.00			718.32	3,853.00
Military air transport (Washington to New York).....							542.00				542.00
Marshall Lynam.....	7/1	7/6	England.....	718.32	1,220.00		2,633.00			718.32	3,853.00
Military air transport (Washington to New York).....							542.00				542.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JIM WRIGHT, Apr. 14, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. CHERYL L. MENDONSA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 21 AND SEPT. 24, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Cheryl L. Mendonsa.....	9/21	9/24	U.S.S.R.....		400.00		758.00				

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHERYL L. MENDONSA, Oct. 26, 1988.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. STEVEN R. ROSS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 5 AND AUG. 11, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Steven R. Ross.....	8/5	8/11	Canada.....	633.20	524.00		487.42		200.00	633.20	1,211.42

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

STEVEN R. ROSS, Sept. 27, 1988.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, SPEAKER'S TRIP TO AUSTRALIA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 19 AND AUG. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
James C. Wright, Jr.	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Jerry Lewis	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Jack Brooks	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Eddie Boland	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
J.J. Pickle	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Charles Wilson	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Jim Oberstar	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Beryl Anthony	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Pat Williams	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
John Porter	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Bill Richardson	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							7,470.00				7,470.00
Sherry Boehlert	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Esteban Torres	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							6,484.00				6,484.00
Marshall Lynam	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Kathy Mitchell	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							6,484.00				6,484.00
Anne Page	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Charmayne Marsh	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Anne Grey	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Chris Walker	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00
Dan Rostenkowski	8/22	8/29	Australia	1,840	1,479.00			203	162.00	2,043	1,641.00
Military air transport (R.T.)							8,438.00				8,438.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JIM WRIGHT, Apr. 18, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JAPAN, THAILAND, AND VIETNAM, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1 AND SEPTEMBER 6, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Mickey Leland	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Hon. Albert Bustamante	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Hon. Solomon Ortiz	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Hon. Stephen J. Solarz	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
Miranda Katsiyannis	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
	9/6	9/6	Thailand		157.00		6,265.67				
Jeffrey Clark	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Earl Johnson	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Robert Jackson	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Philip Robertson	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Angela Jones	9/1	9/3	Japan		150.00						
	9/3	9/4	Thailand		157.00						
	9/4	9/5	Vietnam		125.00						

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		157.00		13,227.37				
Committee total					5,301.00		125,312.00				

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MICKEY LELAND, Sept. 14, 1988.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BERLIN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 24 AND SEPT. 30, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Barry M. Hager	9/26	9/29	Berlin, West Germany	1036.10	552.00		709.00				1261.00
William P. Binzel	9/24	9/30	Germany (West Berlin)	2,072.21	1,104.00		709.00				1,813.00
Committee totals					1,656.00		1,418.00				3,074.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.BARRY M. HAGER, Nov. 1, 1988.
WILLIAM P. BINZEL, Nov. 1, 1988.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. MARIE PAMPUSH, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT 17 AND OCT. 21, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Marie Pampush	10/18	10/21	Soviet Union Berlin)		550.00						550.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MARIE PAMPUSH, Nov. 11, 1988.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. ANN M. SCHONFIELD, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 14 AND NOV. 3, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ann Schonfield	10/15	10/19	Kenya	10,000	500.00			4,000	200.00	14,000	700.00
	10/21	10/23									
	10/19	10/21	Uganda		300.00				50.00		350.00
	10/23	10/27	Ethiopia		400.00				300.00		700.00
	10/27	11/1	Sudan						20.00		20.00
	11/1	11/3	London		400.00				100.00		500.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ANN SCHONFIELD, Nov. 18, 1988

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL, MS. EMILY YOUNG, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 10 AND NOV. 22, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Emily Young	11/10	11/16	France		(^a)						
	11/16	11/19	West Germany		(^a)						
In country rail fare							60.00				
Commercial air fare							2,467.64				

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.^a To be filed on supplemental receipts not issued by embassy.

EMILY YOUNG, Dec. 21, 1988.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, BELIZE, JAMAICA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUYANA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, AND VENEZUELA,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DECEMBER 8 AND DEC. 20, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Vivian Jones	12/8	12/11	Mexico		402.00		45.21		8.52		455.73
	12/11	12/11	Belize				20.49				20.49
	12/11	12/13	Jamaica		350.00						350.00
	12/13	12/14	Cuba		132.00				56.87		188.87
	12/14	12/17	Dominican Republic		590.00						590.00
	12/17	12/17	Guyana								
	12/17	12/20	Trinidad and Tobago		540.00						540.00
	12/20	12/20	Venezuela				14.82				14.82
Military transportation							2,776.60				2,776.60
Sandra Watkins	12/8	12/11	Mexico		402.00		45.21		8.52		455.73
	12/11	12/11	Belize				20.49				20.49
	12/11	12/13	Jamaica		350.00						350.00
	12/13	12/14	Cuba		132.00				56.87		188.87
	12/14	12/17	Dominican Republic		590.00						590.00
	12/17	12/17	Guyana								
	12/17	12/20	Trinidad and Tobago		450.00						450.00
	12/20	12/20	Venezuela				14.82				14.82
Military transportation							2,776.60				2,776.60
Committee total					4,028.00		5,714.24		130.78		9,873.02

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHARLES B. RANGEL, Jan. 31, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. JACK RUSS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 12 AND DEC. 23, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jack Russ	12/10	12/12	Spain		597.00				646.00		1,243.00
	12/12	12/12	Malta								
	12/12	12/16	Turkey		619.00				556.89		1,171.89
	12/12	12/19	Kenya		459.00				146.00		605.00
	12/19	12/22	Senegal		618.00				57.00		675.00
Military air transportation							6,819.19				6,819.19
Committee total					2,289.00		6,819.19		1,405.89		10,514.08

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. FRANCES CAMPBELL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 10 AND DEC. 22, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Frances Campbell	12/10	12/12	Spain		597.00				646.00		1,243.00
	12/12	12/12	Malta								
	12/12	12/16	Turkey		615.00				556.00		1,171.89
	12/16	12/19	Kenya		459.00				146.00		605.00
	12/19	12/22	Senegal		618.00				57.00		675.00
Military air transportation							6,819.19				6,819.19
Committee total					2,289.00		6,819.19		1,405.89		10,514.08

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

FRANCES CAMPBELL, Feb. 7, 1989.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from

the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1129. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain construction at military in-

stallations for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1130. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report, entitled "Managing the Govern-

ment; Revised Approach Could Improve OMB's Effectiveness" (GAO/GGD-89-65); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1131. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1132. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting copies of three lease prospectuses, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

1133. A letter from the Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the President to appoint Richard H. Truly to the Office of Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

1134. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense transmitting a report on the funding sources for the \$66.6 million in transfers and the \$10.6 million rescission approved by the Congress on April 13, 1989, for support of the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs.

1135. A letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, and related statutory provisions, to authorize additional development and security assistance programs for fiscal year 1990, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HAWKINS: Committee of conference. H.R. 2 (Rept. 101-47). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 2264. A bill to encourage innovation and productivity, stimulate trade, and promote the competitiveness and technological leadership of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 2265. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income the value of certain transportation furnished by an employer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHUMAY:

H.R. 2266. A bill to authorize the conveyance of the addition to the Lassen Memorial Hospital in Susanville, CA; and to waive any debt relating to the conveyance owed to the Federal Government by Lassen County, CA; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 118: Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 505: Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. McCRERY, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. REGULA, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 563: Mr. PETRI, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. SAVAGE, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 586: Mr. PURSELL, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CARR, Mr. BATES, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. TRAXLER, Mrs. KENNELLY, and Mr. GRANDY.

H.R. 594: Mr. CARR and Mr. GEPHARDT.

H.R. 682: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 774: Mr. STAGGERS and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 855: Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 1009: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1012: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, and Mr. WOLFE.

H.R. 1060: Ms. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1100: Mr. TRAFICANT and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 1196: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 1466: Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 1467: Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 1485: Mr. LAGOMARSINO and Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 1693: Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. PATTERSON.

H.R. 1771: Mr. VOLKMER and Mr. WHEAT.

H.R. 1870: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. MILLER of Washington.

H.R. 1899: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 2060: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. HAWKINS.

H.R. 2102: Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

H.R. 2126: Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. HORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. PENNY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 2131: Mr. GREEN, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. OLIN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. FAUNTROY.

H.R. 2191: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.J. Res. 223: Mr. STARK, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. GUARINI.

H.J. Res. 247: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. SHARP, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. McDADD, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. OLIN, and Mr. SCHUETTE.

H.J. Res. 254: Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. ERDREICH, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H. Con. Res. 105: Mr. FRANK.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN JUSTICE AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you a speech by Dr. Joy Cherian, a Commissioner of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. His speech, entitled "American Justice and Civic Responsibility," was delivered on April 23, 1989 at the annual banquet sponsored by the Council of Indian Organizations of Greater Philadelphia. I am most impressed with the Commissioner's comments and would like to share his remarks so others can benefit from his wisdom:

AMERICAN JUSTICE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

Tonight, it is indeed a great honor for me to be the keynote speaker at this gathering. I am thankful to the Council of Indian Organizations in Greater Philadelphia for inviting me to speak.

Let me take this opportunity to express a few thoughts on a special topic dear to my heart—a topic which has to make an indelible impact in the minds and deeds of all inhabitants in the United States of America—and I mean *all* inhabitants—citizens and noncitizens, women and men, blacks and whites, Asians and Hispanics, Jews and Christians, Hindus and Muslims, rich and poor, democrats and republicans—all inhabitants who want justice for all Americans. That topic is the civic responsibility of all the people of the United States: for it is we the people—nothing more and nothing less—that ourselves constitute this great nation. Our successful performance of this civic responsibility can help us to preserve the democratic values of a strong government of all the people and to bring justice for all of us in this nation. To bring justice to people who fall down in the streets and parking lots of industrial cities; to bring justice to people who toil with fishing nets from our seacoasts; to bring justice to migrant workers who work in the fruit orchards and on the farm lands; to bring justice to bright students who seek admission to academic institutions; and to bring justice to people who suffer in modern professional servitude in American hospitals, scientific labs, and academic institutions, we the people must perform our civic responsibilities with high dedication and full commitment.

Someone may ask, "What are these civic responsibilities you are talking about which would bring justice for all the people?" These civic responsibilities include, but are not limited to, all the duties, services, and obligations to all fellow members of this society derived from the precious gift of citizenship conferred upon all of us either by birth or by naturalization. Those duties arising out of social needs to preserve cultural and religious values of all the people; those services emerging from economic necessities to secure financial stability through labor, professions, and businesses of all the people;

and those obligations originating from political realities to protect rights and privileges guaranteed to all the people by the constitutions and laws of all jurisdictions in America make up an outline of our civic responsibilities.

It is true, many people preach but few practice what they preach with respect to civic responsibilities. Let us preach and practice our civic responsibilities with full commitment consistent with our convictions. Tonight my brothers and my sisters, I request of you one thing: let us pledge together that we will try our best to become model citizens of this blessed land on the living planet earth.

Let us become loving parents; let us become good neighbors; let us become loyal taxpayers; let us become government officials with high standards of ethics. Thus let us become responsible and dedicated model citizens.

In order to achieve this goal at least in a humble way, we have to pledge tonight that we will become part of a new movement—an invisible but invincible movement. This movement should not be a traditional organization or group to do what other groups are already doing, but it should become a common bond of civic minds of all those who have discovered a common ground for thinking and feeling the desire to bring justice through performing our responsibilities of citizenship. My friends, just demands for rights alone will not deliver true justice, but performance of responsibilities will bring true justice which will ever last in a democratic society.

To begin this movement tonight, I pledge before you that I will perform my duties without any fear or reservation. I assure you that I will try my best to uphold your reasonable expectations by performing my civic and governmental responsibilities by enforcing the fair employment laws of the United States. I am extremely proud that I am a member of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). This Commission, whose 3,000 employees try their best through our 50 offices to bring justice to the victims of job discrimination enforce Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act. The Commission has made remarkable progress in the 1980's under the energetic leadership of Chairman Clarence Thomas in cooperation with his fellow Commissioners and other senior officials. I am proud that I am part of a winning team in the U.S. Government which is dedicated to bringing justice in the American workplace. But I have to be honest with you, I am disappointed whenever an investigation or litigation fails to produce justice for victims of employment discrimination. However, I want to assure you that EEOC is making progress and I will be there to fight for all the rights of all protected groups under the law.

Recently, I reminded my fellow EEOC employees: "Employment at EEOC is not a job—it is a mission, a mission to uphold the expectations of 243 million Americans that their equal employment opportunity rights will be protected. I trust that every one of us everywhere within the EEOC shares this

commitment to bringing justice to bear through the laws that we enforce." They know what I really meant with those words.

I am pleased that we have as President at the White House George Bush, a leader of all the people who has proclaimed his support for affirmative action in appropriate situations in the American workplace. I am thankful to former President Ronald Reagan for my appointment to the EEOC; and to the U.S. Senate for their unanimous confirmation of that appointment; and to you for your fantastic support and blessing, which have made me a true "people's Commissioner" at the EEOC.

When I look back to my past 17 months at the EEOC, I am gratified that I was part of those efforts which brought justice to many American workers. Since most of you gathered here are Indian Americans, I want to focus on one area of interest to you concerning employment issues relating to national origin discrimination. Recently, somebody at the Commission told me, "Joy, your presence has already brought a new sensitivity toward foreign-born Americans to the Commission." However, my concept of national origin—which is consistent with EEOC policy—goes beyond the interest of foreign-born Americans. It affects employment interests of all Americans who are discriminated against because of their ancestry, accept, physical appearance, or last name. Since I joined the Commission, we have taken many initiatives on a number of employment cases concerning national origin. The following are some selected examples of public and private sector employees for whom the EEOC has made favorable decisions:

Setta Mittal, a postal worker who filed a national origin discrimination claim and was later discharged under suspicious circumstances;

Harushi Yoshimoto, a carpenter foreman who was taunted by his boss over Japanese involvement in World War II;

Rosalie Tung, a Wharton professor who was denied tenure;

Manuel Fragante, who was denied a job because of his Filipino accent;

Kee Y. Park, who was removed from an IRS training program because of her Korean accent;

Max K. Ozawa, who suffered harassment through an advertising campaign depicting Japanese as brutal, threatening, and fierce people;

Pioquinto Volundat, a restaurant manager who despite an exemplary record was discharged by Marriott Corporation, even though other managers were granted transfers;

Vijay Rai, a well-qualified geologist who was denied a promotion in circumstances which suggested the presence of discrimination;

Syahrul Abidin, an Indonesian Muslim broadcaster who was denied employee privileges at the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, D.C.; and

John Duddy, an Internal Revenue Service employee who was denied a job at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission because of his Indian accent.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

At this point I want to make it clear that I am not taking any credit for these EEOC actions, because these actions were possible only due to the performance and responsibility of my fellow Commissioners, senior EEOC officers, and other staff members.

This progress at the EEOC is not going to keep me idle. I am going to speak out on some very significant and needed changes to the current authority of the EEOC that will enhance civil rights protections, including: getting additional authority to bring enforcement actions against state and local governments; obtaining EEOC jurisdiction over discrimination against certain self-employed persons; providing for liquidated damages for willful violations under Title VII; extending limited EEOC jurisdiction to international organizations and foreign government entities whose employment-related discriminatory activities within the United States go beyond their traditional role under the rights and privileges granted by international treaties; and developing Memoranda of Understanding with the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services on employment discrimination to protect rights of university professors and medical professionals, respectively. My friends, this list will soon grow longer because I am committed to making progress and I have only limited time at the EEOC (only 4½ years more). I want to accomplish many things in the civil rights area affecting job opportunities. I need your blessing and support. Together we will definitely bring justice to the American workplace—which is still the only place in the world where descendants of former slaves can become masters of their own destiny toward the future of the nation. But still we have to go a long way. Never give up. The dawn of hope of a bright tomorrow is approaching. Let us work together; let us respect each other; let us recognize each other. Finally, we will become partners of a new future in America.

May God bless all of us and our beloved country, the United States of America. Thank you, my friends.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN "JACK" WHITNEY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the community, Mr. John B. "Jack" Whitney, in recognition and sincere appreciation of his dedicated efforts toward the betterment of the city of Burbank. Jack is retiring after 20 years as city treasurer and over 30 years of public service.

Jack Whitney has a longstanding commitment to serving the city of Burbank and has been one of the most involved, dedicated, and effective city leaders. His accomplishments are boundless and his career includes a full spectrum of triumphs in the many associations and programs designed to better the city of Burbank. Jack's hard work and high professional standards have had a lasting impact on the fiscal direction of Burbank in revenue and taxation matters, finance administration, improved earnings on municipal investments and economy and efficiency in government.

John B. "Jack" Whitney has been a resident of Burbank for over 38 years and has served the city for over 12 years as an elective and appointive official. He was on the city planning board from 1957 to 1961 and was elected to the city council in 1961. He was elected twice as mayor in 1963-64 and in 1968-69 and in November 1969 Jack Whitney was appointed city treasurer. In addition to city treasurer, Jack was responsible for the safekeeping, disbursement and investment of project funds as treasurer of the Burbank Redevelopment Agency. He has also served as treasurer of the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority, now a public agency with an important investment portfolio.

Throughout his career, Jack has always shown a willingness to give freely of his valuable time. He is past president of the Finance Officers Department of the League of California Cities, California Municipal Treasurers Association, representing city treasurers throughout the entire State of California, and municipal Treasurers Association of the United States and Canada. He was chair of the Burbank March of Dimes and the United Crusade as a part of the YMCA Building Drive and actively participated in many other community organizations. Jack is also the recipient of several impressive honors in recognition of outstanding civic and charitable service.

John B. "Jack" Whitney and his wife Mable have one son, John, and three grandsons, Christopher, Craig, and Michael, of whom they are very proud.

It is my honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. John B. "Jack" Whitney, a lifetime leader of the city of Burbank and a truly dedicated citizen.

TRIBUTE TO GRANT LOOKER

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention, by way of the following story that appeared in the Santa Barbara News Press, a young man of great talent and courage, who was recently chosen as the "South Coast Special Olympics Athlete of the Year."

Grant Looker and I have something in common, as we are 2 of the 43 million Americans who have a disability. Grant's enthusiasm and determination is an inspiration to me and to all other individuals who strive to be the very best that they can be. The Special Olympics Program is one way in which people with disabilities can compete and affirm their unique capabilities. Special Olympics offers year-round sports training and competition in more than 25,000 communities, representing 97 percent of the counties in the United States alone, and in over 70 nations around the world. Since 1968, the program has reached more than 1 million athletes worldwide.

I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Grant Looker on his special honor, his undying enthusiasm, and his abilities as an athlete and a role model. I would also ask that

you join me in commending Special Olympics International for giving individuals, like Grant, the opportunity to achieve great things.

A FAMILIAR FACE IS BACK TO LEAD SPECIAL OLYMPICS

(By Mark Patton)

The South Coast Special Olympics was sadly missing one of its brightest smiles at last year's Area Meet.

Grant Looker had been a familiar, happy face around the Special Olympic locker-room ever since the event first came to Santa Barbara in 1970. Major back surgery, however, knocked him out of last year's lineup.

But Grant and his famous smile are back, as brilliant as ever.

Looker, this year's Athlete of the Year, will light the torch at 9 a.m. Saturday when the Special Olympics opens its 20th anniversary Area Meet.

The event will be held at UCSB's Pauley Track.

"It was very hard on him last year," recalled Bill Fernberg, his coach at the Alpha Training Center. "He had to wear a big cast. He really wanted to get out of it because he couldn't do much."

"It was just amazing how quickly he sprung back from it. He was playing softball again in a couple of tournaments just months after having a disc repaired. He came down with us to the state championships in September and led us to second place in our division."

Looker, a hard-hitting third baseman, was happy with the medal—but even happier to just be back out there.

"It took awhile for me to recover, and I was anxious," he admitted. "I really like softball. It's a team sport, and I get to play with my buddies."

Fernberg says he's in great shape: "He runs well and he's strong."

Looker lives in Goleta with his parents, Warren and Vera Looker, and is a student at Alpha. He also works part-time with the training center's maintenance crew.

"I ride my bike here everyday," he said. "I especially like working here—and playing for the team."

He plans to compete Saturday in the 50 meters, the relay and—of course—the softball throw. Fernberg said Looker is a natural.

"Just back from his surgery, he was the batting champion at the World Series we held here in September," he noted. "He has an excellent arm and he's a great hitter. He's more of a long ball hitter—he hits triples and home runs even more often than singles."

Looker is also a leader at the training center.

"He was the captain of one of our teams at the school," Fernberg observed. "A lot of the players look up to him because of his ability, but also because he's always in good spirits."

"Grant is always good for morale."

Looker will be looking for another medal when he leads Alpha's sluggers back to the State Special Olympic Games on June 23-25. But you can count on his winning smile, win or lose.

"He's in it more for the fun of it," Fernberg said. "He wants to do well, but for him it's not a 'you-have-to-win' situation."

Looker was honored at a banquet on Jan. 18 following his selection.

"I was so excited," he said. "There were a lot of people there, and Anita (Ho) gave me

a medal. I met Terry Schroeder there. He was in the Olympics. He's into water polo."

Looker was chosen from 600 athletes who will compete Saturday and Sunday in the 20th annual meet.

"They like to pick someone who has dedication, ability and desire," Fernberg said, "and Grant fits all the criteria."

The smile is just a big bonus.

(Special Olympics notes: Volunteers are needed to help work at Saturday's Special Olympics Area Meet. Those interested should call 584-5421 daytime or 964-9804 evenings and ask for Joan Lake... In celebration of the 20th anniversary, each athlete will receive a commemorative Special Olympic medallion, ribbon and T-shirt. The meet is also being expanded to Sunday for the learn sports (basketball, soccer, volleyball and rowing—plus gymnastics... Special Olympic bowling is scheduled for May 21 at the Orchid Bowl.)

SOVIET ELECTIONS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the recent elections in the Soviet Union marked a significant departure from past practices in that country. For the first time in memory, politics as we understand it in the West is beginning to emerge. There is now developing a nascent political spectrum. Dissent is beginning to be tolerated. Open public disagreement with General Secretary Gorbachev does not mean jail, banishment to Siberia or worse.

Perhaps the case that most vividly illustrates the depth of change that is occurring in the Soviet Union is that of Boris Yeltsin. Mr. Yeltsin last year was dismissed from the Politburo for criticizing Mr. Gorbachev for going too slowly in his reforms. In the recent election, voters in Moscow elected Mr. Yeltsin to the Congress of Deputies with an 89.4-percent majority. Now Mr. Gorbachev has a critic on his left, in addition to those conservatives to his right who are not fond of his reforms. This allows the General Secretary to position himself in the center of the political spectrum.

Recently an article on the election, written by Dr. Olin Robison, president of Middlebury College and a respected expert on Soviet affairs, was published in the New York Times. Dr. Robison has been closely involved with United States-Soviet relations for nearly 20 years. He helped establish important United States-Soviet exchange programs in the early 1970's and most recently has founded a consortium of New England colleges which has undertaken an extensive undergraduate student exchange program that has proven to be an outstanding success. A few years ago, Dr. Robison quietly negotiated the release of the Pentecostal dissidents who had taken refuge in the basement of the American Embassy. He travels to Moscow frequently and is a close observer of the Soviet scene. I believe our colleagues will find Dr. Robison's views of interest:

YELTSIN DOES AN OLD FRIEND A FAVOR
(By Olin Robison)

MIDDLEBURY, VT.—Mikhail Gorbachev's luck continues to hold. With his erstwhile

friend Boris Yeltsin winning a seat in the Congress of Deputies, he now has a valuable new weapon in his fight for reform: a critic on his left.

Mr. Yeltsin will represent Moscow, but there will be 2,300 members in the new congress. Why so much attention to a man who has now won one seat, albeit with a resounding 89.4 percent of the vote?

Mr. Yeltsin, until recently the powerful head of the Moscow Communist Party, was a longtime friend and crony of Mr. Gorbachev. Early last year, Mr. Yeltsin was expelled from the Politburo, the Soviet Union's most important governing body, because he criticized Mr. Gorbachev for going too slowly in his much publicized reforms.

Mr. Gorbachev, of course, has good reason to fear the right wing of his own Communist Party. They think he is going too fast on reform. And so to prove that he would not tolerate insubordination from his left, Mr. Gorbachev fired Mr. Yeltsin.

Twenty or 30 years ago, nobody would ever again have heard of Mr. Yeltsin. But these are leaner times for the Gulag. Not only was he not sent into Siberian exile, he was made deputy head of an important ministry and many of his special privileges were left intact.

Last June, Mr. Gorbachev convened a party conference, the first in 43 years, where he announced that, first, there was to be a real parliament and, second, that many of the seats could be contested. Re-enter Mr. Yeltsin. If he could no longer be one of Mr. Gorbachev's right-hand men, then he would get himself elected to represent Moscow.

His election is full of irony. He is, in fact, an old-line party regular who got to the top by the usual system of patronage and back-scratching. He even looks and sounds a bit like an old-fashioned Western politician, campaigning against the very system he helped to build.

So far, Mr. Gorbachev has found himself preaching the gospel of change to an entrenched and privileged party, a skeptical military, an almost autonomous secret police establishment and a lethargic and bloated bureaucracy. These are the people who, in many ways, actually run the Soviet Union. In addition, change is made more difficult by a deeply conservative and cautious population.

The Yeltsin election is not likely to have any immediate or demonstrable effect on Mr. Gorbachev's plans, programs or policies—or their reception by his skeptical conservative critics. But Mr. Yeltsin will make it possible for Mr. Gorbachev to look cautious while pressing for more progressive reforms. Thus, it is in Mr. Gorbachev's best interests not to squelch or even restrain Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin will render a great service to his old friend if he creates the illusion of public debate in which Mr. Gorbachev takes the middle ground. Illusions sometimes become real. Every time Mr. Gorbachev disavows Mr. Yeltsin, he gains credibility with less progressive elements in the party. It makes his walking of the tightrope a little easier.

Early election reports suggest that, in every instance where a maverick opposed a party regular, the maverick won. How many are needed before they are genuinely heard? If Mr. Gorbachev really wants democratization, he should hope their numbers increase.

The concept of a political spectrum in which there is a middle ground is a new idea

in the Soviet system. But that is where Mr. Gorbachev needs to be. If he can press his reforms as a centrist, as the arbiter of conflicting ideas, then his prospects are much brighter.

And, thus, in one of the strangest twists in modern Soviet politics, Mikhail Gorbachev is being helped by a man he fired, who was his friend and who is now the Soviet Union's No. 1 maverick. Just plain lucky, one supposes. Or, as the baseball executive, Branch Rickey, once said, luck is the residue of design.

SENIOR CITIZENS DAY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join today with my colleagues in recognizing Tuesday, May 16, 1989, as Senior Citizens Day. Senior Citizens Day will be celebrated by the people in my 17th District of Ohio at the Multipurpose Senior Center in Youngstown, OH.

This year's theme is "Caring and Sharing—Generations in Action." Ladies and gentlemen, I can think of no better words to adequately describe the vital role that senior citizens play in the community. They care enough to give so generously of their time to ensure that the quality of life in our communities remains the same. Also, by sharing their insight, wisdom, and knowledge, they guide and lead our country carefully into the future.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting the senior citizens of this country as they celebrate Senior Citizens Day on May 16, 1989. I thank them for their contribution to our communities, our States, and our Nation. And, I would also at this time, like to wish them a most joyous, well deserved celebration.

THE BUSH CABINET, THE PLATONIC IDEAL, AND FAINTING GOATS

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the following is an article that appeared in the May 1 addition of Roll Call, entitled "The Bush Cabinet, the Platonic Ideal, and Fainting Goats" by Eugene McCarthy. I would like to share the text of the article with my colleagues, as I believe the authors makes some very interesting points:

THE BUSH CABINET, THE PLATONIC IDEAL, AND FAINTING GOATS

(By Eugene McCarthy)

The observation of the Duke in "Measure for Measure" that there is "so great a fever on goodness that the dissolution of it must cure it" has become more and more applicable to the procedures for clearing nominees for official positions in the Bush administration.

If we were more foresighted, we could introduce a training and testing program for prospective federal appointees in the

manner recommended by Plato for the guardians of his ideal state, persons who had been watched from their youth, made to perform actions which they most likely to forget or be deceived by. Those who remembered were to be selected. They were also to be tested in toils and pains and finally by enchantments.

But lacking such training methods, we have developed modern techniques to purify officials in particular decisions, at least temporarily, or protect the nation from their corruption.

The critical standard is that of financial interests, either in the past or potentially for the future. The controlling scripture is that "Money is the root of all evil," a tenet popularized by John Gardner and Common Cause in promoting the program for federal financing of national elections.

Meanwhile, the temptations traditionally considered to be more dangerous and corrupting—the desire for power, and pride (for politicians usually manifest in a concern over what history might say about them)—are discounted if not wholly ignored.

We have developed three protective devices: The blind trust, the special prosecutor (the underlying concern is that of the integrity of the Attorney General of the United States, who is bound by law and oath to defend the Constitution and faithfully execute its laws), and "recusing" (this practice, traditionally limited and accepted in judicial procedures, has subtly spread to both the legislative and executive branch).

A number of Cabinet members and lesser officials have promised or indicated that they will not act in major areas of the responsibilities of their office. Who will act in their place—during "Recusment"—has not been indicated.

The champion "recuser" would have been former Sen. John Tower (R-Texas), who, had he won confirmation, had pledged to take himself out of participation in procurement proposals on about half of the prospective weapons systems—systems produced by companies he once represented.

The only significant question asked during the hearings on the nomination of his replacement, Rep. Dick Cheney (R-WYO), was one asked by Sen. John Warner (R-VA). He wanted to know about Cheney's draft deferral during the Vietnam War.

Cheney replied, "I would have been happy to serve if called." His record shows that from Jan. 24, 1962, to Jan. 19, 1966, Cheney five times sought deferments, and received three, of different types.

The new Secretary of Defense obviously will not have to face problems of conflict of interest involving military decisions since he comes to office without such associations and involvements—though perhaps he will have to shun decisions involving man- and woman-power procurement.

Along the way to his confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State, Lawrence Eagleburger, because of possible confusion of his interests in government with his previous interests out of government—especially as a member of the Henry Kissinger foreign counseling organization, which had worldwide interests—was reported as intending to rescue himself in any case involving countries, possibly continents, in which he had had an interest.

Drug Czar William Bennett has taken the cure for his nicotine habit. If the cure does not take, he may have to rescue himself from any decision involving smoking, cigars, pipes, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or the use of snuff.

TRIBUTE TO SHANNON A. BYRNE, CONNECTICUT WINNER, VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is rare that I am so moved by a piece of writing that crosses my desk as to share it with my colleagues on the floor of the House of Representatives. The following script, written by 17-year-old Shannon A. Byrne, winner of the VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program for Connecticut, is such a treasure. I share this piece with you, because Shannon reminds us so eloquently of the great responsibility we hold here as trustees of American democracy. And so, as we wrestle with the grave problems facing our Nation—the deficit, homelessness, drug abuse—let us step back a moment and let Shannon's words inspire us.

PREPARING FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

More than two hundred years ago the forefathers of this nation promulgated a document that would impart a heritage of principles and ideals not only for their generation, but for generations yet to be born. They wrote of honorable and decent values—the love of country, the necessity of unit, the role of each citizen in the destiny of American history, the essential dignity and integrity of the human being. These men left a legacy of courage and greatness for future Americans to inherit and emulate. Yet somewhere in this often complex and unjust world, many of the ideals that our forefathers gave up their lives to attain, have become obscured. Unfortunately, the noble acts of mankind often escape our gaze, while the worst often dominates our attention. We have become a society more concerned with materialism and power than morality, a society that is willing to build its future on the shattered dreams of others, a society content with the present. The future of this nation must be invested in idealism and hope, in those who realize that the best America has yet to be achieved. Surely our future greatness as a nation, and as a people, should not be measured by the quantity of our possessions, but rather by the quality of our people. By recommitting ourselves to the values of our heritage, we shall all be ennobled and enriched.

With the privilege of being born a citizen of the United States comes the responsibility to cherish the laws and philosophies of our country. It is also our responsibility, as citizens and as compassionate human beings, to help those less fortunate than we. We must always strive for excellence in technology, space and medicine, but unless our country is united in the eternal quest for the betterment of all mankind, we will never achieve true greatness. In attempting to minimize the number of starving children, the number of people without homes or hope, the amount of prejudice among fellow citizens or injustice and cruelty, we will discover the very principles that make life worthwhile. Society shall be improved by such acts, for people, whether they be

rich or poor, black or white, young or old, are still America's greatest asset. We must not ignore the plight of those who need our assistance. Rather we must take care of today's problems in order to achieve a better tomorrow.

In order to rekindle the principles of excellence in the American spirit, we must direct our energies toward patriotism, family and education. Patriotism inspires the individual to become an active and concerned citizen. The family provides the essential foundation of ideals, values and morals required for a productive and meaningful citizenship. Education enhances one's ability to become a knowledgeable and informed citizen. The successful future of this country depends on the aggressive nurturing of these goals.

Many individuals deny themselves their rightful place in the history of this nation, simply because they believe one person cannot make a difference in this world. Senator Robert F. Kennedy once declared, "Few of us will ever have the courage or the greatness to bend history itself, but each of us can work to change a small portion of events." It was one man named Martin Luther King who inspired a nation, and one man named John Quincy Adams who willingly destroyed his own political career for the well-being of his beloved country. However, one must remember that he need not be a Martin Luther King or a John Quincy Adams to shape the destiny of this country.

Each one of us contributes to society in his own right, whether that be as a lawyer, a teacher, a mother, a friend or a fellow citizen. Each time a man strikes back against injustice, each time he helps one less fortunate than he, each time he enriches another life by a smile or a laugh, he is helping to perpetuate the principles of this nation.

Perhaps the unheralded heroes of this country are those who live the quiet heroics of everyday life, those people who live simply, pay their taxes, vote in elections and are concerned with the issues facing this society. Those citizens who choose not to actively participate in the problems and concerns of our country are denying themselves their rightful place in the molding of this nation's destiny. Sir Francis Bacon was correct when he stated that "Men must know that in this theatre of man's life, it is reserved only for God and the angels to be lookers on." This is the true essence of democracy.

The future of this nation does not belong to those who are content with the present. Rather it belongs to those who possess the greatness to envision a world of love instead of hatred, peace instead of war, understanding instead of ignorance. Like the brave knight Don Quijote we must all search for the unattainable ideal, for in this quest we shall discover a new and better world. President John F. Kennedy once declared that "the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans." Yet in order for the flame of the torch to keep burning, we must invest the future of this nation in idealism, in hope and in the dignity of the human being. Then like the forefathers of the past, we will become the forefathers of the future, and in the process earn our rightful place in the continuing history of our country.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 7

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, then the House takes up consideration on the floor of H.R. 7, the reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, I will be offering an amendment which will extend the "hold harmless" provisions of title II, section 201(c) of H.R. 7, as reported out of the Education and Labor Committee.

My amendment proposes an extension of the hold harmless period from 2 years to 4 years with a rolling 85 percent allocation to those areas of the country that will sustain large decreases in Federal funds under the new formula. In the first year of my hold harmless proposal, no local education agency would receive less than 85 percent of the average annual allocation it received over the past 3 years. In the second, third, and fourth years, no local education agency would receive less than 85 percent of the amount allocated to it in the preceding fiscal year. After the fourth year, the new formula would be in full effect.

In addition, my amendment has a 4 year 150 percent "stop-gain" provision to place a cap on the increase that any local education agency will realize under the new formula.

I believe adoption of this amendment is necessary in order to mitigate the impact that the new allocation formula could have on many of our congressional districts. The fact is that no reliable figures are available to reflect the cuts, or increases, our districts could face. It is important that we pass legislation which contains real safeguards against drastic changes in the allocation offers those safeguards while allowing the new formula to be in effect for 1 full year before reauthorization comes up again in 1995. I believe this is the prudent approach to adopt when implementing such a fundamental change to the formula used to allocate Federal funds to the States.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 7, AS REPORTED, OFFERED BY MRS. ROUKEMA OF NEW JERSEY

Strike line 6 on page 61 and all that follows through line 9 on page 62 and insert the following:

"(C) LIMITATION. —

"(1)(A) In the first fiscal year in which amounts are allocated under this section, no local educational agency or eligible institution shall be allocated under this section an amount equal to less than 85 percent of the average of its allocation percentage for each of the 3 fiscal years preceding the fiscal year for which the allocation is made.

"(B) In the second fiscal year in which amounts are allocated under this section and for each of the 2 succeeding fiscal years, no local educational agency or eligible institution shall be allocated under this section an amount equal to less than 85 percent of its allocation percentage for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the allocation is made.

"(C) If the amount received by the State for any fiscal year is not sufficient to provide to each local educational agency and eligible institution within the State an amount equal to the amount described in subparagraph (A) or (B), as appropriate, the

amounts allocated to each such agency and institution shall be ratably reduced.

"(2) In each of the first 4 fiscal years in which amounts are allocated under this section, no local educational agency or eligible institution shall be allocated under this section an amount equal to more than 150 percent of its allocation percentage for the preceding fiscal year.

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'allocation percentage' means the percentage which a local education agency or eligible institution received of the total amount allocated pursuant to this section or allotted under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Applied Technology Education Amendments of 1989, to all agencies and institutions within the State.

CHINESE NURSE EXCHANGE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a group of health care institutions in New York which has taken a bold, innovative step to meet the enormous challenge we face today in providing proper health care to all of our citizens.

Booth Memorial Medical Center, the Parker Jewish Geriatric Institute at Long Island Jewish Medical Center, and the Adelphi University's School of Nursing have developed an extraordinary cooperative program with the People's Republic of China that will see the arrival of eight mature and qualified nurses in the United States on May 9. These nurses come to our country from China to pursue advanced nursing studies at Adelphi University and to perform clinical activities at both Booth Memorial and the Parker Institute.

As a Member who has recently introduced important legislation in this area—the Emergency Nurse Shortage Relief Act—and, as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I declare my strong support for the goals of this project. This creative undertaking will permit the sharing of our medical expertise with these nurses who will return to their homes in Beijing and Shanghai. At the same time, our nurses and the teachers at Adelphi University will gain a better understanding of Chinese medicine. During the course of this exchange, we may be certain that better relationships culturally and at the personal level with China will develop. Another important feature of this program is the assistance the Chinese nurses will provide in easing our current nursing shortage.

On May 15, many of the civic and professional leaders of New York City will gather at the Crystal Gardens in Flushing, Queens, to welcome officially the nurses from China.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask all of my distinguished colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me now in commending Booth Memorial Medical Center and the executive director, Lt. Col. Thomas Adams; the Parker Jewish Geriatric Institute and the director of human resources, Mr. Irwin Plotkin; the Adelphi University's School of Nursing and Dean Jacques-

line Hott; and the eight nurses from China,—LiJun Chou, Xiachui Jin, Yan-Ling Zhang, JunPing Zhao, Ya-jing Zhou, Qiang Li, Lei Xiao, and Jing-yi Yu—for their participation in what I understand to be the first program of its kind in our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY INTERFAITH COUNCIL

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a fine organization in my community, the San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council. On May 25, the council will hold a gala celebration in recognition of 25 years of outstanding community service.

The San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council [VIC] is a nonprofit organization with a long-standing commitment to facilitating and improving the quality of life for the economically disadvantaged and often neglected members of the community.

Through organization, determination, and community support, VIC has been able to provide vital services to the truly needy members of the community. AIDS victims, senior citizens, the homeless and hungry have benefited significantly by the innovative programs, support groups, and constant outreach selflessly given by the entire VIC organization.

With over 400 participating members from over 250 congregations, the Valley Interfaith Council is an advocate for many whose lives are in crisis. Over the past 25 years the VIC's most notable accomplishments include receipt of the first contract from the city of Los Angeles to develop a senior multipurpose center in the San Fernando Valley, the establishment of a day care center for Alzheimer's and dementia sufferers and the development of support groups for caregivers and community education on Alzheimer's disease.

The VIC purchased and renovated a motel which became the Valley Shelter, the first shelter of its kind, which offers shelter to families and to single persons and includes mental health, medical, and job counseling, as well as a daily food program. In addition, their program to prevent premature institutionalization of the very frail elderly and the city of Los Angeles long term care ombudsman program benefit many older members of the community. In an ongoing program, the council is coordinating eight food pantries providing emergency food for over 200,000 persons annually.

In the past 25 years, thousands of men, women, and children of all ages have been emotionally, physically, and spiritually enriched by the efforts of the Valley Interfaith Council. I am proud to salute the San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council whose humanitarian mission is an inspiration to all of us dedicated to helping victims of poverty.

A TRIBUTE TO B.F. BERNIE SISK

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 12, in Fresno, CA, the friends and family of former Congressman B.F. (Bernie) Sisk, will gather to pay tribute to him for his many years of service in the U.S. House of Representatives.

For those of you who had the opportunity to serve with Mr. Sisk, you can appreciate how appropriate and well-deserved this tribute is. I, as his successor in the House, find special meaning in this type of recognition, not only because I now have the privilege of representing his beloved district, but because I served on his staff for 13 years prior to his retirement. Bernie Sisk has been many things to many people—an astute legislator, a strong leader, an effective representative, and a faithful friend.

Bernie Sisk was born in Montague, TX, in 1910, where he attended school and assisted his father in the operation of a cotton farm until 1937. At the age of 26, with his wife Reta, Mr. Sisk joined the Dust Bowl migration to California, and began his new life in the San Joaquin Valley. Over the next 18 years, Bernie was employed in a food processing plant, served as a civilian flight dispatcher, and worked as a salesman for the General Tire & Rubber Co. Contacts with customers during this period brought Mr. Sisk's attention to the unmet water needs of farmers on the San Joaquin Valley's west side. At the same time, Fresno Democrats were recruiting a challenger for Republican Congressman Oakley Hunter. In his maiden campaign, at the age of 54, Fresno voters sent Bernie Sisk to Washington.

Mr. Sisk describes himself as "probably the most naïve person who ever went to Congress". He was a quick study of the legislative process, however, and, convinced that the San Joaquin Valley's west side faced economic ruin without a supplemental water supply, the Central Valley project was born. Together with his colleagues Harold Johnson of Roseville and John McFall of Manteca, the project eventually developed into a \$3.7 billion water system that continues to serve California's 400-mile-long Central Valley. So significant was this project that it serves as an example of how much of the history of California can be told through the history of its water development.

In 1961, Mr. Sisk was appointed to the Rules Committee, and faced his weightiest assignment with his floor management of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, a massive modernization and democratization of congressional procedures. The result of these reform efforts were significant: Congressional participation in the budget process; televised proceedings, including Watergate; a stronger General Accounting Office; electronic voting; relaxation of the seniority system; and a host of parliamentary moves designed to make the House run more openly and efficiently. Appointed to the Agriculture Committee in 1969, as the only California Democrat serving on

that panel, he became chairman of the Cotton Subcommittee, and helped heal the long-standing rift between southern and western producers. A proponent of production inducements rather than direct farm subsidies, he backed legislation to aid the dairy, wine, sugar, fig, and raisin industries.

In 1965 Bernie Sisk offered me a position in his Washington office. He taught me the value of public service. But more importantly, he believed in me at a time when I was searching for my own identity and learning to deal with my epilepsy. Over the next 13 years, he became my mentor, my friend, and a second father to my wife Phyllis and me. When he decided to retire in 1978, he encouraged me to run for his seat.

Bernie Sisk is a special man. He has left a great legacy in the House, and is respected and admired for his tireless work on behalf of his district. I ask my colleagues to join his family and friends, in honoring Mr. Sisk for his extraordinary dedication and service to his country, his community, and his family.

THE ALASKAN OILSPILL AND SOUTH FLORIDA'S CONCERN FOR ITS OWN SAFETY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to comment further concerning the recent oil spill in Alaska. The debate on our Nation's oil exploration policy and programs will surely be influenced by this incident, and these discussions will more than likely become heated and intense at times. The statistics, data and documentation which were brought to our attention will serve a useful purpose, but let us not forget another important influence in the decisionmaking process, humor. I would like to call to our colleagues' attention an article by Carl Hiaasen which appeared in the April 24 edition of the Miami Herald. While Mr. Hiaasen's use of satire in his article is amusing, based on recent events, the fictionalized chronology of a south Florida oil spill is no laughing matter. While those of us in the Florida congressional delegation realize the importance of domestic energy sources, we strongly believe that we can no longer afford to recklessly endanger our Nation's precious natural treasures.

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 24, 1989]

SPILL WOULD DEVASTATE SOUTH FLORIDA

(By Carl Hiaasen)

This is how it might happen: Midnight, tricky seas, hazy visibility. Maybe the captain is sleeping off a Nyquil. Maybe the second or third mate is at the wheel, or maybe the helm is on autopilot.

The tanker Exxon Oops, on its way to Port Everglades from a well field off the Dry Tortugas, slams into the John Pennekamp coral reef at 12 knots. The coral rips holes in eight of the tanker's 15 holds. Oil floods out with such astonishing force that it shoots from the water in an inky, acrid geyser.

The tides and a strong wind become conspirators in the disaster. By dawn, when the first three-man cleanup crew arrives, the

shores of North Key Largo are turning black. By midmorning, other boats arrive with booms and skimmers, but the rocky shoals and shallow flats make it impossible to pursue and encircle the heart of the slick.

The reef—the only living reef in North America—is the first thing to die; drowned, literally, in the unstoppable torrent of oil. More than one million barrels bleed from the gashes in the crippled ship. There is no way to stop it, nothing to do but wait.

The pelagic fishes flee quickly, but many of the bottom dwellers—snappers, groupers, angelfish—linger and become disoriented. The gunk coats the coral heads, clings like black gum to the turtle grass. The plankton and the minnows that feed on them are doomed. The larvae of shrimp and game fish begin to perish immediately.

On shore, the first casualties are the sea birds. Cormorants, flightless and half blind; gulls, egrets and wild ducks. Dozens of volunteers wade the flats in a desperate rescue mission, but most of the birds will not make it. Tar nestles deep, irretrievable, in the mangroves.

A charter boat from the Ocean Reef Club discovers a mother dolphin and her new baby coated in oil and thrashing near the surface off Cesar Creek. A North American crocodile, one of the last of its species, is found dying in a cove north of the Carysfort marina.

By early afternoon, 12 hours after the accident, Exxon has established a command center at the Pennekamp park. Company spokesmen attribute the chaotic cleanup efforts to lack of manpower, unfamiliarity with the local waters and bureaucratic haggling between federal and local authorities.

At the White House, President Bush, an avid angler and frequent visitor to the area, voices "consternation over possible environmental damage to South Florida." He expresses confidence that Exxon will act quickly to avoid the mistakes made in the Alaskan oil spill.

On the second day, maybe the wind shifts hard to the north and the slicks drift down toward the Keys. Barriers are hastily strung across some of the main channels—Tavernier Creek, Rock Harbor, Lignum Vitae—but it's not enough. Coast Guard helicopters photograph the first large amoebic glops entering the backcountry of Florida Bay. Exxon officials assert that Everglades National Park remains safe, providing that current conditions hold.

Or maybe the wind swings the other way, and a high spring tide lifts the 987-foot tanker off the reef. Cutters swiftly tow the ship offshore, but it continues to leak millions of gallons. The oil is captured by the Gulf Stream, which sweeps it north in vast, swift-moving clots.

Five days after the spill, a Swedish tourist looks out the window of his room at the Fontainebleau Hilton and notices that the beach is the wrong color. Bulldozers, hired by the city of Miami Beach, frantically plow the black glop, but it's too late. The hotels empty.

Up the coast, a dead manatee lies belly-up on Dania Beach. Biologists say it literally gagged to death. All three major networks get grisly footage for the nightly news.

Six weeks later, Exxon declares that the spill is "under control." Tourism in South Florida is down 87 percent. Joe's Stone Crab closes indefinitely until its boats can find some actual live stone crabs. The last bald eagle in Everglades National Park dies after swallowing an oil-encrusted mullet.

In Washington, the White House announces that President Bush's next fishing vacation will take him to New Zealand.

TRIBUTE TO JOYCE PATTERSON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments and contributions of an outstanding woman in my 17th District of Ohio, Mrs. Joyce Patterson.

After 27 years of teaching, Joyce will be retiring this year. She has dedicated her life to the education of our children and her contributions will always be remembered. She began her teaching career in Fostoria, OH, where she taught third grade. She then moved on to teach the fifth and sixth grade split at the old Tod School. In 1965, she came to Williamson, and has been there for the past 24 years. She is also a member of the Youngstown Education Association, the Ohio Education Association, and the National Education Association.

In addition to teaching, Joyce is very involved with the Poland Methodist Church and its choir. She is married to Jim Patterson. They have two daughters, Jill and Judy, both of whom are also teachers.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to first thank Joyce Patterson for her patience and dedication to the children and future leaders of our community and our Nation. Second, and most importantly, I would like to wish Joyce Patterson continued success and happiness in all future endeavors.

FOURTH ANNUAL SALUTE TO PASSAIC SEMI-PRO BASEBALL STARS

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing so truly American as the game of baseball. Like the spring itself, it returns every April and blossoms in a renewal of its affirmation as the true national pastime.

In my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey we have been, indeed, fortunate to have a rich baseball tradition down through the decades, a tradition that has been carried forth by the high level of competition in the Passaic County Semi-Pro League. On Friday, May 12, 1989, that tradition will be celebrated with the Fourth Annual Salute to Passaic Semi-Pro Baseball at the Athenia Veterans Hall in Clifton, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, this year's event is truly special because it will honor five great men whose contributions made their era a golden one for the Passaic Semi-Pro League. The honored group this year includes Pete Karl, Hon. Nicholas Martini, Bob Curley, the late Hon. Benjamin F. Turner and the late Art McMahon. I know that, as in past years, this dinner will be a great success, which will be a

great tribute to the dedicated dinner committee, comprised of Ted Lublanecki, Charles Lajeskie, Ben Lublanecki, Jean Lublanecki, Mike Ivanish and Ted Lublanecki, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of you and our colleagues, I would like to note some of the great accomplishments of these outstanding individuals:

Pete Karl, for a half century, was widely known as an outstanding umpire and football referee in Passaic County, working high school, college, semi-pro and major league exhibition games. By trade he was a letter carrier in the city of Passaic for 36 years, during which time he became one of the city's best known and most popular figures.

His love of athletics led Pete Karl to be involved in sports in almost every way. He is past president of the New Jersey State Umpires Association and of the Passaic Umpires Baseball Association. Pete is also an honorary member of the Collegiate and New Jersey High Schools Baseball and Football Associations. His many great contributions to sports in the northern New Jersey area gained him induction into the Bergen County Baseball Umpires Hall of Fame in 1976.

Nicholas Martini gained fame as a gifted attorney and a visionary leader who served two decades as a Passaic City commissioner, as mayor of Passaic, as a Passaic County Freeholder, and, for 18 years, as Passaic County counsel. During the many years of an outstanding law practice, Nicholas Martini has received numerous awards and citations for his many local, State, National, and worldwide activities, including his efforts on behalf of the U.S. War Financing Program during World War II.

Among his myriad of accomplishments and activities, Nicholas Martini has always been a vigorous supporter of and contributor to sports and semipro baseball in Passaic. His unceasing community efforts have earned him numerous awards and plaudits, including honors from the Passaic Area Chamber of Commerce in 1980 for outstanding services and sustaining leadership in community and business development of the Passaic area; the "Man of the Year" award from UNICO in 1980, and an award from the Knights of Columbus in 1981, recognizing his many civic achievements.

Bob Curley made a tremendous contribution to athletics and semipro baseball in Passaic as a talented and insightful sportswriter with the Passaic Herald-News for a decade beginning in 1952. His newspaper column, "Sports Whirl," became a local institution, providing Passaic area readers with a veritable cornucopia of information on all facets of Passaic sports on the high school, college, semipro, and professional levels.

A former baseball, basketball, and football coach, Bob Curley left New Jersey in the 1960's and headed for Florida, where he continued his outstanding sportswriting career. For his many noteworthy journalistic accomplishments, Bob Curley was honored with awards by the New Jersey and the Florida Press Associations on eight different occasions—1948, 1954, 1956, 1962, 1973, 1975, 1979, and 1980. In 1968 while working in Florida, he was also nominated for the highly prestigious Ernie Pyle Award.

Like Bob Curley, the late Art McMahon was an outstanding writer and reporter with the Passaic Herald-News. He began his journalistic career in 1924 after his graduation from East Rutherford High School, where he was a top athlete. During his 48 years with both the Passaic Daily News and the Herald-News, Art McMahon became recognized as one of the top reporters, editors and newspaper executives, serving as sports editor, city editor, managing editor and executive editor before retiring in 1972.

A highly skilled and diligent reporter, Art McMahon covered such diverse events as the Kentucky Derby, Indianapolis 500, and Presidential Campaign tours of President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson. A past president of New Jersey Associated Press and Pica Club, Art McMahon established the Annual Herald-News Band Festival. He also served his country during World War II as a lieutenant commander, participating in the invasion of the Philippines and Borneo.

The Honorable Benjamin Franklin Turner, for many decades, was one of the most colorful and well-known figures in Passaic, serving 27 years on the city's police force, for 20 years on the Passaic City Commission and as mayor. It was during his five terms on the city commission that he made an invaluable contribution to athletics and recreation in the city of Passaic.

It was in 1931 that former Mayor Turner began a highly productive four-term tenure as Commissioner of the Passaic Parks Department. In this capacity, he promoted and expanded the use of the city's parks and recreational facilities. Through his efforts, the citizens of Passaic came to enjoy a wide range of activities, from semipro baseball and other athletic endeavors to egg rolling and fishing contests. Because of Mayor Turner, the city's recreational system thrived as never before.

Mr. Speaker all of these people, through their countless and diverse contributions, have enriched the heritage of baseball in not just in Passaic County, NJ, but the heritage of baseball where ever it is played throughout the world. I ask that you and our colleagues join me in saluting these outstanding individuals on their being honored in the Fourth Annual Salute to Passaic Semi-Pro Baseball.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. JOHN W. WRIGHT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Highway Patrol Sgt. John W. Wright, a devoted public servant and a great American, who will be retiring in June. I am sure that my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives will recognize and appreciate the 34 years of dedicated duty that Sergeant Wright has served with the Missouri Highway Patrol and wish him well as he hangs up his belt to enter his retirement years.

John's military career spanned for 4 years in the United States Air Force which included

service in Korea and Japan. After graduating from patrol academy, Trooper J.W. Wright was assigned to Lexington, MO. He was the first resident ever to be assigned to Ray County. After being promoted to sergeant in 1967, John Wright became the first zone commander of zone 12 covering Carrol and Ray Counties. Sergeant Wright then became assigned to troop A headquarters in Lee's Summit, MO.

In closing, I wish to extend my warmest, personal congratulations to Sgt. John W. Wright and send a fond thank you for his years of service with the Missouri Highway Patrol and to our State. May he enjoy his time of retirement in good health among the company of family and friends. All the best to John and his family.

THE PUBLIC TRANSIT AND VAN POOLING RIDERSHIP EQUITY ACT OF 1989

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would promote energy conservation, rebuild our damaged environment and restore equity to this Nation's tax system.

The measure is properly entitled the Public Transit and Van Pooling Ridership Equity Act of 1989. It would increase the allowable employer-provided fringe benefit for public transit from \$15 to \$60 per month. It would also reinstate a tax exemption for qualified van pooling programs.

The Public Transit and Van Pooling Ridership Equity Act is designed to effectively achieve clean air in our communities by promoting the use of public transportation and van pooling over single occupancy vehicle commuting. My congressional district of Sacramento, CA, like many of my colleagues' districts, is currently out of compliance with Federal regulations for both ozone and carbon monoxide pollution. Constituents in Sacramento as well as many other cities across this Nation are facing a host of Clean Air Act related sanctions including the loss of Federal funding, construction bans, and the potential health risks due to air pollution.

The single largest contributor to this non-compliance in my district is automobile emissions. This legislation would promote the use of public transit and van pooling which will greatly reduce auto emissions. The results would be cleaner, healthier air.

This measure simply levels the playing field for employer-provided tax free benefits for public transit users. Our current tax system allows a corporate executive to receive a tax free subsidy for employer-provided, monthly parking. Free parking encourages that individual to use his own vehicle to commute daily. Parking is a significant benefit in many of our urban centers, averaging well into the hundreds of dollars per month in some areas. Those individuals who use buses, van pools and mass transit each day, however, are cur-

rently discriminated against by the tax code. This bill will finally make our tax policy consistent with our environmental and transportation goals.

Current tax law, besides promoting wasteful single occupant commuting, also penalizes employer subsidies to public transportation. An employer can only provide \$15 per month for those employers who use the bus, train, or subway to work. If the employer provides \$15.01 to the employee, the Tax Code declares the entire amount to be taxable income to that employee. In addition, under current law, employer-provided van pooling may be completely taxable to the employee driver. In contrast, parking subsidies are completely tax free even when provided on a discriminatory basis to top executives.

This bill would eliminate this inequity by increasing the allowable employer-provided transit fringer benefit to \$60 per month and fully exempting employer-provided van pools. It would also remove the "cliff" after which the entire contribution becomes taxable to the employee.

By promoting public transit and van pooling, we can greatly lessen the burden on our transportation infrastructure which is facing increasing pressure and dwindling Federal resources. Gridlock, which was once only associated with our largest urban centers is now rapidly becoming a reality for too many American communities.

The only hope for many communities is a significant conversion to public transit and van pooling. This bill would aid that effort. It is simply not enough to impose sanctions through the Clean Air Act. We must be responsible for removing inequities from the tax code that discourage the use of public transportation and van pooling.

A primary benefit of public transit and van pooling usage is of course increased fuel economy and conservation. Legislation which promotes conservation efforts is a goal I believe we all share. The fuel shortages of the seventies are still fresh in our memories. Our dependence on fossil fuels has allowed us to place risk on our most sensitive environmental areas in search of more and cheaper oil. The recent jump in gas prices caused by the Alaskan tanker disaster is a reminder of the dangers inherent with our dependence.

At the conclusion of my remarks, I am adding for the record the areas in noncompliance with the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide and ozone pollution as compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency. I have also included data supplied by the American Public Transit Association [APTA] on the commuting costs in all urban areas serving populations over 500,000. Nationwide, APTA has estimated the average cost of commuting on public transit in these areas to be \$58 per month.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today makes our environmental, transportation, and taxation policies sound and consistent. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this effort that would greatly benefit our national fight for clean air. Thank you.

CONGRATULATING THE FEDERAL ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN COUNCIL [FAPAC]

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged this morning to attend a special ceremony at the White House where our President signed an official proclamation to declare this week as Asian-Pacific Heritage Week, a special tribute to all Americans who are of Asian-Pacific descent.

Mr. Speaker, this event came about by a resolution introduced years ago by my colleague from New York, FRANK HORTON, and several other Members. At that time, I and several other Asian-Pacific Americans who were with the Federal Government had established an organization known as the Asia-Pacific Federal Employees Council [APAFEC]. I have learned since returning to Washington that the council is now known as the Federal Asian-Pacific American Council [FAPAC].

The Federal Asian-Pacific American Council is an interagency group organized to provide a focus for Asian-Pacific American activities within the Federal Government. The council, through its interagency membership, is responsible for spearheading training awareness of the impact of Asian and Pacific cultures, work ethics, and behavior as related to employment in the Federal work force.

Over the past 4 years, the ability of the council to plan, coordinate, and implement successfully, ambitious activities—including the 1986 training conference and the 1987 recognition luncheon for Federal Asian senior executives—is attributed to, first, the enthusiasm and dedication of council members and, second, their overwhelming agency support. I can state with confidence that both are essential to the council's continued success.

Asian-Pacific Americans bring to the national workplace a diversity of cultural perspectives and work ethics; however, they are often misinterpreted which results in barriers to communication, productivity, and advancement.

In an effort to overcome these barriers, I am proud to announce the council's sponsorship of the second national Federal Asian-Pacific American heritage recognition luncheon for Asian-Pacific Americans holding senior military, public health, and foreign service positions. The luncheon is scheduled for Thursday, May 11 at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, DC.

The council will also initiate a multiyear rolling exhibit at the Smithsonian to celebrate Asian-Pacific American heritage. It begins with a 2-month exhibit—May 8 through July 4—of a photographic essay on Filipino Americans. The theme of the exhibit is "Focus on the Filipino: 226 years of Filipinos in the United States" at the Dillon-Ripley Center of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Speaker, I would call upon my esteemed colleagues to acknowledge the Federal Asian-Pacific American Council for their

past accomplishments, of which I have cited, and to actively support their endeavors.

CONSEQUENCES OF PLO ADMISSION TO WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1989

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Bush administration for the strong stand it has taken in response to the Palestine Liberation Organization's request for full membership in the World Health Organization. In the words of Secretary of State James Baker, "The United States vigorously opposes the admission of the PLO to membership in the World Health Organization or any other U.N. agency. To emphasize the depth of our concern, I will recommend to the President that the United States make no further contribution, voluntary or assessed, to any international organization which makes any change in the PLO's present status as an observer organization."

As an example of bipartisan cooperation between the executive and legislative branches, Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, May 4, the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations unanimously approved a bill introduced by TOM LANTOS, myself and other Members of the House. The bill prohibits United States contributions to the World Health Organization should the Palestine Liberation Organization be granted full membership in the organization. I am pleased to say that the bill has tremendous bipartisan support and action by the full committee is expected soon.

Mr. Speaker, the World Health Assembly convenes this week in Geneva and I believe this request which has been presented by the PLO should be rejected. Not only is this request politically divisive, PLO admission would be detrimental to the integrity of the World Health Organization. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues who may be uncertain about the inherent danger in admitting the PLO to the WHO, I insert our bill, H.R. 2145, and a concise report entitled "Political Poison for the World Health Assembly," written by the Heritage Foundation in the RECORD:

H.R. 2145

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States shall not make any voluntary or assessed contribution—

(1) to any affiliated organization of the United Nations which grants full membership as a state to any organization or group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood, or

(2) to the United Nations, if the United Nations grants full membership as a state in the United Nations to any organization or group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood, during any period in which such membership is effective.

POLITICAL POISON FOR THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

(By Robert Winters, Research Assistant)

The stage has been set for a confrontation as the World Health Assembly convenes this week in Geneva, for its 42nd session. The cause of the problem is the demand by backers of the Palestine Liberation Organization that the PLO be allowed to attend the Assembly as the official representative of "Palestine." The World Health Assembly, comprised of representatives from all member states of the World Health Organization, is empowered to decide overall policy questions for WHO—including questions of membership. It was anticipated on the eve of the Assembly's opening that a majority of the 166 states attending this session is inclined to accept the PLO application. The United States, however, is firmly opposed. Secretary of State James Baker warned last week that he would "recommend to the President that the United States make no further contributions, voluntary or assessed, to any international organization which makes any change in the PLO's present status as an observer organization."

The matter of whether there should be a Palestinian state deserves serious consideration. The forum for this consideration, however, is not the World Health Assembly. Of all the United Nations agencies, many of which are known primarily for their waste and proliferating bureaucracies, the World Health Organization deservedly may be the most respected. The WHO was created to address world health problems. Its often effective work is now threatened to be undermined by the PLO and its backers who want to force the World Health Assembly to confront contentious political—rather than medical or scientific—problems. The Bush Administration is wise in threatening to cut financial support for the WHO if it admits "Palestine." A politicized WHO is of little use to the world. Politicization has poisoned the work of other once-useful U.N. agencies; the World Health Assembly should not let it happen to the WHO.

EXPPELLING ISRAEL

The U.S. government rightfully has declared unequivocally that it will withdraw from any U.N. organization that denies Israel full participation. Senate Concurrent Resolution 68, passed unanimously on April 14, 1982, and House Concurrent Resolution 322, passed a month later by a vote of 401-3, endorsed this policy. By section 115 of P.L. 98-164, enacted on November 22, 1983, this became law. This is no idle threat. In September 1981, even before the congressional resolutions were passed, the U.S. withdrew from the International Atomic Energy Agency after it expelled Israel, forcing the IAEA to reverse that decision.

The PLO and its allies in WHO hope to "end run" this U.S. withdrawal threat while effectively achieving the expulsion of Israel. Israel would undoubtedly withdraw from any organization that includes the self-proclaimed Palestinian state, since it claims the territory of Israel as its own. The Palestine National Covenant, charter of the PLO, declares the state of Israel to be legally nonexistent. Even the letterhead on which the PLO's application for membership on the WHO is written displays a map of "Palestine" that includes all of Israel within its territory. Yet, if Israel withdrew "voluntarily" from the World Health Assembly and WHO, the PLO backers could urge the U.S. to stay, arguing that Israel was not "expelled."

A STATE WITH NO TERRITORY

Two other serious problems make the admission of "Palestine" to the World Health Organization unacceptable to the U.S. First, the World Health Organization has no right to recognize an organization with no actual territory under its control as a legitimate government. Under the U.N. Charter, only the Security Council—in which the U.S. and other permanent members have veto power—can extend membership and in effect, recognize nations as legitimate. WHO, like all U.N. agencies, has a charter which limits its membership to legitimate nations. Admitting "Palestine" would make other U.N. organizations more likely to accept the PLO as a state, and would encourage the other terrorist organizations recognized by the U.N. as representatives of their people, such as the African National Congress and the South West Africa Peoples Organization, as well as other insurgent groups, to declare statehood and apply for admission.

Second, admitting the PLO would exacerbate the trend of politicizing U.N. specialized agencies. WHO's credibility depends on its neutrality and professionalism. But, like much of the U.N. System, the WHO has allowed itself to be used as an anti-Israeli forum. Every year since 1976 it has adopted resolutions against Israel's occupation and "illegal exploitation" of "Arab territories," issues entirely extraneous to WHO's purpose of promoting health care. In 1979 and 1983 attempts were made to expel Israel from WHO. WHO should be trying to disentangle itself from an issue as divisive as the "Question of Palestine." Admitting "Palestine" achieves the opposite effect: it puts WHO in the middle of the controversy.

TOUGH U.S. CONGRESS

The WHO must understand that if the U.S. withdraws from the agency, as the Bush Administration promises, then WHO will lose the \$73.8 million American contribution that provides one-quarter of WHO's budget. The U.S. Congress will surely back the White House on this, as the Congress has on UNESCO, after the U.S. withdrew in late 1984. In fact, the Congress typically is less patient with and tougher on the U.N. than are the State Department and White House. Already, 38 Senators from both parties, led by Vermont Democrat Patrick Leahy and Wisconsin Republican Robert Kasten, have sent a letter to Secretary Baker sounding their alarm and threatening "a range of punitive action, including withholding U.S. financial participation" from any U.N. agency that admits the PLO as a state. And House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations unanimously reported out California Democrat Tom Lantos's bill prohibiting U.S. contributions to an U.N. organization which grants full membership to any group "that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood."

At the World Health Assembly this week, the U.S. delegation should make sure that all representatives fully understand that a vote to admit "Palestine" could cost the World Health Organization dearly. Should WHO defy these warnings, the U.S. should carry out its threat to withdraw from the organization.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a

system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 9, 1989, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 10

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the replenishment of the Inter-American Development Bank.

S-116, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on oil spill clean up assessment and prevention, focusing on clean up status containment and natural resource assessment.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the proposed FSX Co-development Project with Japan; and to consider S.J. Res. 113, prohibiting the export of technology, defense articles, and defense services to co-develop or co-produce the FSX aircraft with Japan, and pending nominations.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings to review drug problems in public housing projects.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Handicapped Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the proposed Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Foreign Operations on global environment issues.

SD-192

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the District of Columbia.

SD-138

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry on global environment issues.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Supreme Court of the United States.

S-146, Capitol

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on operational requirements of the Strategic Air Command, and proposed budget request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for strategic forces.

SR-222

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine the implications of and responses to the Toxic Release Inventory, released pursuant to section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (P.L. 99-499).

SD-406

Finance

To hold hearings on the European Community's (EC) program to complete its internal market by 1992.

SD-215

1:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on oil spill clean up assessment and prevention, focusing on oil spill prevention and maritime regulation.

SR-253

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 675, to eliminate discriminatory barriers to voter registration.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the foreign policy context of defense.

SD-138

Armed Services

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, and to review a 5-year defense plan.

SR-222

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to mark up S. 928, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.

SD-419

MAY 11

9:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Carol T. Crawford, of Virginia, and Shirley D. Peterson, of Maryland, each to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Ferdinand F. Fernandez, of California, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

SD-226

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Rural Development and Rural Electrification Subcommittee

To hold hearings on rural development.

SR-332

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on space transportation and related issues.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To continue open and closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on transportation trust funds.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of F. Henry Habicht, of Illinois, to be Deputy Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to mark up S. 928, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 543, to strengthen the program of employment and training assistance under the Job Training Partnership Act.

SD-430

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the distribution of income.

SD-562

1:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on recommendations for an acquisition policy agenda.

SR-222

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the General Accounting Office, Office of Technology Assessment, and Capitol Police Board.

SD-116

Armed Services

Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower programs.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 83, to establish the amount of costs of the Department of Energy's uranium enrichment program that have not previously been recovered from enrichment customers in the charges of the Department of Energy to its customers.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to mark up S. 928, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.

SD-419

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 321, to establish certain preferences for Indians under Federal grants to Indian organizations.

SR-485

MAY 12

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Donald Phinney Gregg, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Korea and John Cameron Monjo, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia.

SD-419

Rules and Administration

To hold joint hearings with the Select Committee on Indian Affairs on proposed legislation to establish a National Museum of the American Indian within the Smithsonian Institution.

SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Rules and Administration on proposed legislation to establish a National Museum of the American Indian within the Smithsonian Institution.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SR-332

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings to explore the problem of industrialized countries manipulating the value of their currencies to maintain a trade surplus, and to discuss the U.S. response to this practice.

SD-215

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review procedures relating to the use of chemicals in food crops.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on federal information policy.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed regulations to implement the Family Support Act of 1988.

SD-215

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on aircraft carrier force structure management.

SR-232A

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Ivan Selin, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State for Management.

SD 419

MAY 16

8:30 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board, to meet to consider pending business.

EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Rural Development and Rural Electrification Subcommittee

To resume hearings on rural development.

SR-332

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the use of off-the-shelf items by the Department of Defense.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on land warfare.

SD-192

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to high definition television.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the Office of the Inspector General, Office of Disaster Assistance, and American Schools and Hospitals Abroad.

SD-138

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 321, establishes certain preferences for Indians under Federal grants to Indian organizations, S. 402, to provide for the settlement of land claims of Puyallup Tribe of Indians in the State of Washington, S. 611, to establish administrative procedures to determine the status of certain Indian groups, and proposed legislation to establish an Indian museum in the District of Columbia.

SR-485

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the defense industrial base.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on marine fisheries management.

SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on space commercialization.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 783, to eliminate wellhead price and non-price controls on the first sale of natural gas and make certain technical and conforming amendments to the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 and other pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on biological weapons proliferation.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. 136, to establish a single poll closing time in the continental United States for Presidential general elections, S. 377, to establish a series of five Presidential primaries, S. 874, to establish national voter registration procedures for Presidential and Congressional elections, S. 326, to repeal a provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act allowing use of excess contributions, and S.J. Res. 98, to establish separate appropriation accounts for the Senate and the House of Representatives for the payment of official mail costs.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings on trading practices in the commodity futures markets.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Communications Commission.

SR-232A

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 497, to provide that States be subject to suit in Federal court for infringement of copyright material.

SD-226

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for defense programs of the Department of Energy.

SR-222

MAY 18

8:00 a.m.

Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on certain provisions of S. 13, S. 165, S. 573, S. 574, S. 748, bills to strengthen and improve Veterans' health care programs.

SR-418

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To continue oversight hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on marine fisheries management.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To continue open and closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-116

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on nuclear and missile proliferation.

SD-342

1:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the U.S. Forest Service appeals process.

SR-332

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the Peace Corps, African Development Foundation, Inter-American Foundation, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and Export-Import Bank.

SD-138

MAY 19

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. Civil Rights Commission's effects on the White Mountain Apache Tribe.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-116

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to control the manufacture, use, and disposal of ozone depleting substances.

SD-406

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine approaches to modify or change Medicare policies to improve the health care system in rural America.

SD-215

MAY 31

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on seapower.

SD-192

JUNE 1

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Transportation and Federal Maritime Commission.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the use of off-the-shelf items by the Department of Defense.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy posture.

SD-192

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 804, to conserve North American wetland ecosystems and waterfowl and other migratory birds and fish and wildlife that depend on such habitat.

SD-406

1:30 p.m.

Government Affairs

To hold hearings on alcohol abuse prevention.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Central America.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

JUNE 2

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

JUNE 6

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical airpower.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the status of current and future use of alternative motor vehicle fuels in the United States.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the Middle East, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

SD-138

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on alcohol abuse prevention.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture.

SD-192

JUNE 8

8:00 a.m.

Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on certain provisions of S. 13, S. 263, S. 564, bills to provide for Veterans' health care benefits and other related measures.

SR-418

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

SR-253

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

SD-342

JUNE 13

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

JUNE 14

9:00 a.m.

Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on certain provisions of S. 13, S. 86, S. 192, S. 405, and S. 846, bills to strengthen and improve VA health care programs, and related measures.

SR-418

JUNE 15

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

SD-342

JUNE 22

8:00 a.m.

Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 404, to extend certain Department of Veterans Affairs home loan guaranty provisions, and related measures.

SR-418

JULY 20

9:30 a.m.

Veterans Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to revise certain provisions of VA health care programs, including S. 13, S. 86, S. 165, S. 192, S. 263, S. 405, S. 564, S. 574, S. 748, and S. 846.

SR-418

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 9

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on international narcotics control.

SD-192

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on export controls over chemical biological materials.

SD-342

MAY 18

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on airline concentration.

SR-301